FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMPLETION OF ELECTION PREPARATIONS REPORTED

AU092000Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

["Announcement by Central Election Commission on Elections to People's Assembly"]

[Text] The Central Election Commission, after examining the work carried out by the state organs and the election commission in polling zones and centers for the elections to the People's Assembly, observes that all-round preparations are going on throughout the country for the election of deputies, which will take place on 12 November 1978.

The candidates' meetings with their constituents took place in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm. The working people pledged efforts to fulfill their tasks and made remarks and suggestions to further improve the work of the state organs. These meetings drew up a balance-sheet of the magnificent successes achieved by our people under the leadership of the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In conformity with the law on the elections to the People's Assembly, (?4285) polling centers have been set up throughout the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the seats of diplomatic missions abroad and in Albanian ships currently sailing the seas and oceans; the lists of voters have been drafted and made public; the area commissions, the polling centers' commissions and the state organs have adopted all necessary measures to insure that all tasks are carried out perfectly on election day and to attest to the completion of the elections.

The Central Election Commission considers the measures adopted to be completed and informs the voters that all conditions have been created to enable them to fully exercise their right to vote and to participate in the elections on 12 November 1978.

The Central Election Commission.

Tirana, 6 November 1978

Hoxha, Other Leaders Cast Ballots

AU121515 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 12 November carries a report describing the festive atmosphere dominating the People's Assembly elections being held in Albania today. Reported as having gone to polling center number 3 in Tirana to cast their ballots were Enver Hoxha, Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo, Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu, Spiro Koleka, Rita Marko, Qirjak Mihali and Prokop Murra.

According to the reporter, Enver Hoxha was accompanied by party Central Committee member Nexhmije Hoxha and was met at the polling center by the Tirana District party committee first secretary Simon Stefani and other officials. The voters accorded a warm welcome to Enver Hoxha. The beloved leader Enver Hoxha, the reporter says, then met voters, shook hands with them, congratulated them on the People's Assembly election, and then cast his ballot. The reporter then goes on to describe the festive elections atmosphere in other parts of Albania.

ATA NOTES PRC'S INTEREST IN EMULATING YUGOSLAV SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD081334Y Tirana ATA in English 1028 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 8 Nov, ATA--In search of new roads for the construction of capitalism at home, the Chinese revisionist leadership is attaching special importance to the Yugoslav road of "self-administration".

All the Chinese delegations and [as received] which have been numerous recently, especially the party delegations that have gone to Yugoslavia, have had in the center of their attention to "learn from the Yugoslav 'self-administering' practice". Thus, for instance, TANJUG reports that a delegation made up by first secretaries of provinces, who are now in Yugoslavia, "had talks on the self-administering relations in the collectives it has visited".

Likewise, many higher grades, "specialists" of the so-called self-administration, have gone to China. They have delivered lectures there to clarify the Chinese colleagues on their road. Recently, the newspaper JEN MIN JIH PAO, through an article by the first party secretary of Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Region pointed out an instruction of Hua Kuo-Feng given right after his return from Yugoslavia, where he has stressed that "it is necessary to learn from the Yugoslav experience", as well as his instruction that "agricultural combines according to the 'Belgrade' agroindustrial combine be set up in the Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Region". The party secretary of Sinkiang Uigur stresses in his article that "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng indicates, thus, to us the main directions of the forward march of the state farms and people's communes". Then he stresses that in "compliance with these directives of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we have made good efforts for the setting up of such exemplary combines". On its part, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports from Peking that "an instruction has been given in China for the setting up of at least 12 agroindustrial combines according to the model of the 'Belgrade' agroindustrial combine."

These facts reveal the close ties of the Chinese revisionists with the Yugoslav ones, as well as the great desire of the Chinese to introduce in their country the "self-administering" road, a road the theory and practice of which is an open denial of the teachings of Marism-Leninism and of the general laws on the construction of socialism. Through this road, the Chinese revivionists, just as their Yugoslav colleagues, want to present the black for white and capitalism for socialism.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S SOUTHEAST ASIAN VISIT CRITICIZED

LD111228Y Tirana ATA in English 1035 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 11 Nov, ATA--The news agencies report that the Chinese vice premier Teng Hsiao-ping is on a visit of some countries of Southeast Asia, included in the ASEAN regional pact and closely linked with the U.S. imperialists. The role of these countries as bases of the USA in its imperialist struggle against the peoples of Indochina is publicly known.

Precisely in these countries Teng Hsiao-ping is welcomed with great honours. He praises to the sky the reactionary regimes in power and stresses the "century-long traditional friendship" between China and these countries. "The aim of our present visit, he declared in Thailand, is the development and strengthening of the traditional friendship between our governments. Teng Hsiao-ping addressed these words to the top representatives of a reactionary regime, which savagely suppresses the people and wants to strangle in blood the struggle of the patriots of this country.

It is long ago that the Chinese revisionist press forcefully propagates the mulilateral ties established by the ASEAN member countries with the USA, the U.S. presence in the respective region, expressing in this way the support for the U.S. political and military activity in this region. The Hsinhua News Agency broadly reflected the two day ministerial meeting which took place in Washington during August and stressed the fact that "the delegations of ASEAN and the USA reciprocally accepted the importance of the study of the means and ways to strengthen the relations between them".

Strengthening the collaboration with U.S. imperialism and with the reactionary regimes, the Chinese social imperialists contend with the Soviet social-imperialists, who have the same hegemonic and counterrevolutionary aims in Southeast Asia.

One's attention is also drawn by the fact that Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Southeast Asia is undertaken right after the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty, which is a testimony to the aims of the present Chinese leadership to make China a superpower. Teng Hsiao-ping's recent visit to Southeast Asia, a region which China cherishes imperialist ambitions, serves these aims.

PRC 'SOCIAL IMPERIALISM', TREATY WITH JAPAN SCORED

LD111349Y Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

["Dangerous Plots of Social Imperialists in Asia"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, ATA, 11 Nov--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which reads:

As is known, the so-called treaty of friendship and peace between the Chinese social imperialists and the Japanese militarists was signed and ratified recently. The Chinese leaders Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping, and the Japanese chieftains, Emperor Hirohito, the prime minister Fukuda, etc, loudly advertise this treaty and present it as "an event of historic importance" which is to the advantage not only of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, but also to all the peoples of Asia and the world. Hua Kuo-feng went even further. He stated that this treaty will be "useful also to the coming generations of China and Japan", it will also be a "guarantee to peace" in the area of the Pacific, in Asia and in the world. All these attempts to present black as white intend to deceive the Chinese people, the Japanese people and the international public opinion, to camouflage the real aggressive and hegemonic aims, which incited and inspired the Chinese social imperialists and the Japanese militarists to conclude this treaty.

The conclusion of this treaty is the consequence of the anti-Marxist, social imperialist and counterrevolutionary course stubbornly pursued by the Chinese revisionists, who, in pursuit of their aims to turn China into a new superpower, have striken alliances and have linked themselves closely with U.S. imperialism, with the Japanese one and other imperialist powers as well as with the most reactionary and fascist regimes and forces. The notorious theory of "Three Worlds" serves them precisely to justify these counterrevolutionary and warmongering alliances as well as to open the doors of China to the credits, loans, weapons, etc, that they have taken and are taking from the U.S. and other imperialists, the Japanese ones included. It also serves them to incite the othe -mperialist powers, beginning with U.S. imperialism and ending with Japanese one, to war against Soviet social imperialism, hoping thus to draw profits at the expense of the blood of the people for the hegemonic aims of Chinese social imperialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed in his speech delivered on November 8 at the meeting with electors of the No 209 precinct: "China, which aspires to become a new superpower continues to develop its policy of hegemony over the entire world. This is the context in which the treaty it signed with Japan must be seen; that is, its alliance with one hegemonic power against another hegemonic power, the Soviet Union. Like the alliance with U.S. imperialism and the capitalist bourgeoisie, this treaty, too, under the present conditions, spells no good for the Chinese people and the other peoples. On the contrary, it incites war, it has a racist character".

The U.S. imperialists, these savage enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples, the revolution and expansionist calculations, welcomed and hailed with satisfaction the Sino-Japanese treaty. And Carter himself and the other chieftains of U.S. imperialism could not fail to applaud Teng Hsiao-ping's advice that the so-called defence Japanese-U.S. treaty be strengthened, that the Japanese accept the permanent stationing of the U.S. troops and of the nuclear missiles of the USA in the Japanese territory, that Japan continue to stay under the "nuclear umbrella" of U.S. imperialism. This treaty suits to the expansionist ambitions of Japanese imperialism. Teng Hsiao-ping's suggestions that Japan should strengthen its army and its "defence potential" cannot fail to be approved by the Japanese militarists.

The experience of the history shows that all the imperialists and social imperialists link all the accords and treaties with entirely different aims from those they pronounce, they link them in order to realise their agressive and enslaving aims.

The diabolic and deceitful aims also urge the Soviet social imperialists, like the U.S. imperialists , Chinese social imperialists and Japanese militarists to conclude agreements and treaties with other countries. The Kremlin chieftains pursue diabolic aims concerning the treaty they concluded with Vietnam, recently. The Soviet social imperialists are sham friends of the Vietnamese people, their expansionist and hegemonic aims lurk behind their hypocritical phrases for "friendship". When Vietnam was resolutely fighting against the aggressors, the U.S. imperialists, when it was being killed, scorched and destroyed, the Moscow social imperialists did not engage themselves in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. On the contrary, on those very grave moments for the heroic people of Vietnam, the Brezhnev clique exchanged well-wishing visits with the U.S. presidents, the hangmen and murderers of the Vietnamese people, concluded agreements with them and struck bargains on the backs and against sovereign interests of Vietnam, encouraging the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Now that the Vietnamese people, through their heroic struggle defeated the aggressors and came out victorious, new imperialists intrigues and plots are being hatched up against them. The Soviet social imperialists operate in this direction. Another clear testimony are the provocations and the aggressive acts of the Chinese social imperialists against Vietnam, the Cambodians-Vietnamese feuds and conflict instigated from outside. In this complicated situation and after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty, the Soviet social imperialists demand to draw profits in order to realize their hegemonic aims in Southeastern Asia, as China tries to do. It was precisely these diabolic aims which urged them to conclude the treaty with Vietnam.

But the provocations of the Chinese social imperialists should not have been the motives which should lead Vietnam to such an act as is the signing of this treaty with Soviet social imperialism. Through their heroic and legendary struggle against the barbarous U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people have shown in deeds that they are a brave and freedom-loving, patriotic and impregnable people, that they are in a position to cope with every eventual aggression. They have all the possibilities to defeat every other imperialist or social imperialist aggressor, which will dare raise its hand against them. In case Vietnam would become subject to a new aggression, the support for it would not come from Soviet social imperialism, which always cherishes its hegemonic and expansionist aims. Besides the invincible force of the Vietnamese people themselves, every new agressor against Vietnam will have to face with the solidarity and the powerful struggle of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world in support of the people of Vietnam.

USSR'S KIRILENKO ARRIVES IN VARNA, GREETED BY ZHIVKOV

AU131100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Vanya Gaydova, our special reporter, reported from Varna: Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, cordially greeted by thousands of citizens, arrived in Varna. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, is accompanying Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and BCP Varna Okrug committee first secretary, welcomed the first party and state leader at the airport. Aleksandur (Doluda), USSR general consul in Varna, was also at the airport.

Later on Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, leading a USSR delegation, arrived in an Aeroflot airplane. He was most cordially greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Many Varna citizens greeted the dear guests with slogans "eternal friendship," and "CPSU-BCP."

ENVOY PRESENTS ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO USSR'S USTINOV

AU091943Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Today Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to Moscow, was received at his request by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet minister of defense. Dimitur Zhulev presented Ustinov with a greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, in connection with his 70th birthday and with his being bestowed with the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union." Marshal Ustinov expressed most cordial, fraternal gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, for the greetings and good wishes.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON 29 NOVEMBER

LD101952Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov, BTA--By decree of the State Council the ninth session of the Seventh National Assembly is convened on November 29.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS PAZARDZHIK 10 NOVEMBER

AU102020Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, arrived in Pazardzhik this afternoon.

At a meeting with the members of the okrug party committee bureau, Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug party committee, briefed Stanko Todorov on the fulfillment of the 1978 10-month counterplan by the worker collectives, and on some of the basic problems connected with the annual plan fulfillment.

Comrade Stanko Todorov positively evaluated the efforts of the okrug's working people to fulfill the plan and the additional tasks stemming from the national party conference. He drew attention to the need to improve the socialist organization of labor in industry and agriculture so that better results in reducing material expenditures, enhancing the social productivity of labor and the better utilization of the production funds can be achieved.

Stanko Todorov also pointed out the importance of regrouping [words indistinct] of the builders and construction technique toward the most important building projects that are to be commissioned.

He also stressed that the agricultural works must be completed within the time scheduled. Todorov also emphasized that the efforts to elaborate the counterplans of the economic combines, enterprises and agro-industrial complexes for 1979-1980 must continue so that the tasks set by the national party conference can be fulfilled.

Visit Continues

AU1117277 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Today, in Pazardzhik, Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, met the chairman of the okrug people's councils of Bulgaria. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, read a report on the results of the work connected with implementing and fulfilling the program for self-supply of agriculture products to the population included in the conurbation systems.

Comrade Stanko Todorov summarized the discussions connected with this report. The decision on self-supplying the population with meat, milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables and fish, which was worked out according to the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and with his personal participation in 1977, gave positive results and was fully justified, he said. Comrade Stanko Todorov pointed out that the self-supplying system in the public and private farms must be comprehensively used as a major reserve for the production of additional goods for supplying the population. He also touched on the measures which must be undertaken so that the 1978 plan and the additional tasks set by the national party conference can be successfully fulfilled.

The main efforts must be focussed on the fulfillment of the natural indexes, the products for export, reducing material expenditures and improving the other qualitative indexes. It was also pointed out that special attention must be devoted to elaborating the counterplans of the enterprises, agro-industrial complexes and the economic combines for 1979-1980 in the spirit of the requirements of the national party conference.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED

AU0916457 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov, BTA--Bulgaria's cooperation with the other CMEA member-countries in agriculture and the food industry is entering the phase of agro-industrial integration in which direct production contacts dominate. The target is to meet to the maximum the growing demands of the socialist community in staple foodstuffs, agrarian raw materials for the industry and to secure the necessary reserves on the principle of reciprocal profit.

In the several years to come Bulgaria will increase her output of milk by 30 per cent, of meat by 40 per cent, of eggs by 50 per cent, of vegetables by 45 per cent and of fruits by 65 per cent. The national resources will be used to the maximum to meet the best her own demands and these of the other CMEA member-countries on the principle of bilateral interests. Bulgaria will specialize in the production of vegetables and fruits and will receive in exchange cotton from the USSR, sugar from Cuba and potatoes from Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Cooperation with the other CMEA member-countries in the pedigree improvement of cattle and poultry, in the joint solving of the protein problem in fodder production, and the improvement of technologies for all-round processing of animal produce, will be very important in agrarian integration. Special attention will be attached to cooperation in the sphere of genetics, selection, microbiology, transfer of scientific innovations in practice and stimulation of production. Bulgaria dedicates a lot of efforts to cooperation in pisciculture and obtaining nutritive matters from the sea.

Cooperation in farm machinery manufacturing is also very important in this country's agrarian integration. The Bulgarian industry already specializes in the manufacture of 72 kinds of farm machines. She will engage in the production of installations for vegetable and fruit processing, of automated lines for fruit juice bottling and of cold-store facilities.

MLADENOV RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU091808Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received Alfred Neumann, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GDR deputy minister, who is visiting Bulgaria. Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR DECORATED ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

AU062200Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade Dimitur Ivanov Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, with the Georgi Dimitrov order on the occasion of his 50th birthday and for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for socialist construction.

ALGERIAN PEASANTS UNION DELEGATION VISITS 5-10 NOVEMBER

AU102120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] permanent board, a delegation of the National Union of the Algerian Peasants led by (Nadzhen Aysa), secretary general of the union, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 5 to 10 November.

The Algerian delegation had talks with a BZNS delegation led by Petur Tanchev. Issues concerning the further cooperation between the two organizations and their contribution to developing the political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries were discussed.

An identity and great closeness of the stands and [word indistinct] of the two organizations regarding the basic problems of our times was established. Guided by the desire to more effectively contribute to opposing the imperialistic (?designs) in the African Continent as well as everywhere in the world, the two organizations expressed a readiness to more energetically work for mobilizing the world democratic agrarian movement in the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

BTA CALLS CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION 'BLACKMAIL'

AU091955Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

["Neutron Blackmail"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov, (commentary by Mr Dustamov)--The U.S. administration wants to place mankind before a fait accompli by methodically, step by step, implementation of a plan worked out in advance for imposing the neutron weapon. The last doubts in this respect were dispelled by President Carter's instructions to start the [word indistinct] of a new generation of tactical nuclear warheads, as well as by the reports appearing of late about the conversion of available armaments in the USA and other NATO states to carrying neutron charges and preparing vehicles for the transportation of neutron bombs.

These actions once again demonstrate the discrepancy between the words and deeds of the Carter-Brzezinski team. The doubts that the U.S. President's declaration of April 7 of this year for postponing the manufacture of the neutron weapon was a manoeuver for warding off the powerful protests of the peace-loving people throughout the world have, regretfully, been justified. Can we, after all this, not share the misgivings of Senator M. Hatfield, that of a new decision to introduce the neutron bomb in the NATO arsenal the public will not learn anything because it will be kept secret?

The neutron blackmail of the USA cannot be justified either politically or strategically. If the NATO countries develop such a weapon, the Warsaw Treaty countries can also easily do the same. What is then the sense of setting up a neutron arsenal? According to the Pentagon schemes, the neutron weapon is designed only for the European theatre of military operations. This means that if a war breaks out, its first victims will be the European peoples to whom the Carter-Brzezinski team assigns the role of hostages in the neutron blackmail.

The Bulgarian people angrily condemn the decision for the production of the basic elements of the neutron bomb, reads the report published by the BTA yesterday on the spontaneous protest meetings all over the country, in which workers, farmers and intellectuals are taking part. They express their will in telegrams to the UN secretary general and to the World Peace Council. The Bulgarian working people warmly support the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries for doing away with the danger of a nuclear war and demand the convening of a world disarmament conference as soon as possible.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ALBANIAN PREMIER'S CRITICISM OF PRC

AU091530Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] According to an ATA report, Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stated that China is making most zealous efforts to instigate a third world war between U.S. imperialism and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

In a speech in the 220th workers' constituency in Tirana, he emphasized that the present elections for National Assembly deputies coincide with the hostile, mean, arrogant and counterrevolutionary activities of the revisionist and socioimperialistic Chinese leadership, which has stopped its economic and military credits and aid to Albania. Shehu emphasized that Peking stopped its aid to Albania because Albania never submitted to the Chinese revisionist leadership.

China is attempting by all possible means to enter the international arena as an imperialistic superpower within the shortest possible period of time, Shehu stressed in his speech. Peking is striving to supply its army with the latest contemporary weapons with the assistance of imperialism, the Japanese militarism and the FRG revanchism, the Albanian premier has said.

YOUTH DAILY QUOTES YUGOSLAV SOURCE ON STRIKES

AU130944Y Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 9 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, BTA--The Yugoslav trade unions weekly [RAD] reports that, according to data supplied by the scientific research center for self-management of the Union of Slovene Trade Unions, 40 strikes took place in the republic during the first 4 months of the year. Those engaged in material production were the main participants in the strikes--about 99 percent. Most of the strikes were short. They were a protest against the adoption of new work regulations; as a result of which the wages of several categories of workers were cut, low wages, bad working conditions, some normative acts, and so forth.

STATE COUNCIL MAKES AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES

AU111920Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 11 Nov, BTA--The Bulgarian State Council issued a decree on relieving Mr Tocho Kiryakov Tochev, Bulgaria's ambassador in Karachi; Mr Boncho Penchev Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador in Havana; and Mr Rumen Slaveykov Serbezov, Bulgaria's ambassador in Tokyo; of their ambassadorial duties. By the same decree Mr Asen Stanev Yankov, Mr Boyko Georgiev Dimitrov and Mr Todor Petrov Dichev were appointed to replace them in Pakistan, Cuba and Japan respectively.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

AU091940Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 9 Nov, BTA--Speaking before the UN General Assembly on the Cyprus issue, Bulgaria's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, (?called for) prompt and effective measures for solving the problem through the resumption of the internal Cyprus negotiations, without any interference from without and in compliance with the resolution of the UN Security Council and General Assembly. Mr Yankov emphasized Bulgaria's concern for the development of this problem and the all-round situation in the Eastern Mediterranean. "This", he said, "is fully understandable in view of the geographic proximity of our country to that area".

The Bulgarian representative warned with alarm that "the lack of progress in solving Cyprus conflict should in no (?way be used) as a pretext of certain circles for imposing on Cyprus a solution outside the framework and in violation of the principles embodied in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council."

"We are of the opinion that the Cypriots should be given the chance themselves to solve the questions of the internal structure of their state, without any foreign interference. We continue to attach great importance to the role of the United Nations as a catalyst in the efforts to attain a peaceful solution to this issue and as a guarantor of the agreements that would be reached."

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria", the Bulgarian representative concluded, "believes that one of her most important foreign political tasks is to contribute by anything within her capacity to the political solution of the Cyprus issue. This constitutes one of the fundamental elements of the consistent policy of the Bulgarian Government in the interests of the consolidation of peace and international security and for expanding cooperation between the peoples in compliance with the principles and goals of the United Nations."

CHARTER 77 SPOKESWOMAN RESIGNS DUE TO HEALTH

Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 78 p 2 WA

[Text] Prague, AFP--The spokeswoman of the Czechoslovak civil rights movement Charter 77, singer Marta Kubisova, gave up her post some days ago for reasons of health. The resignation puts the Charter 77 supporters in a difficult situation. Professor Ladislav Hejdanek, still free but under police surveillance, is now the only spokesman for the Charter.

STROUGAL RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD101158Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received U.S. Ambassador Thomas Ryan Byrne in Prague today prior to the termination of his diplomatic mission in our republic.

JABLONSKY REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRG IN BONN

LD091618Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Regular consultations of representatives of the foreign ministries of Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany have ended in Bonn. The Czechoslovak side was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky. The participants reviewed the development of relations between the two countries since the visit of President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the FRG in the spring of this year. They noted that this development had been positive and they appraised possibilities for its further expansion.

Moreover, the participants discussed a number of questions concerning international relations. They reaffirmed the view that there was no alternative to the policy of detente. They also devoted great attention to questions connected with disarmament and the Vienna talks on force and arms reductions in central Europe.

STROUGAL CABLES TODOROV ON BULGARIAN CANAL DISASTER

LD102228Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a message of sympathy to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the tragic accident on the sea canal at Beloslav near Varna, which claimed lives.

BILAK RECEIVES MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

LD101438Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Oldziyn Dorj, the Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. They had a discussion prior to the ambassador's commencement of his term of duty.

HAMAN RECEIVES AFGHAN TRADE MINISTER, DELEGATION

LD092314Y Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 9 Nov, CETEKA--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Haman received here today an Afghan delegation, led by members of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and Minister of Trade Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi. They informed each other of the present development in their countries.

Document Signed

LD092318Y Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 9 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Afghan Minister of Trade Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi signed today a document on the talks the Afghan delegation had in Czechoslovakia on the further development of trade and economic cooperation. The document provides for higher exports of Czechoslovak engineering installations and plant equipment to the Afghan Democratic Republic.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD101312Y Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov, CETEKA--The official delegation of the Afghan Democratic Republic which had talks here with Czechoslovak party and government officials on trade and economic relations left here today. The head of the delegation, Minister of Trade Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, said the talks produced fruitful and useful results. Under a protocol signed during the visit, Czechoslovakia will participate in the development of Afghan economy. The protocol should be a good basis for closer cooperation, the minister said.

SLOVAK PREMIER COLOTKA TOURS NITRA DISTRICT

LD101444Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, arrived in Nitra District today for a working visit. He will have meetings with party and state officials in the district and visit the (Vicavy) Opatovce unified agricultural cooperative, the secondary vocational nutrition school and the Nitra regional art gallery.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES PRAGUE MEETING ON TRADE UNION WORK

LD102236Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Central Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee is reviewing in Prague today the participation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th party congress in the region. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, singled out in a discussion the important role played by RTUM, which in our state associates around 6 million working people. He paid tribute to the results of the development of initiative. At the same time however, he underscored the need to channel it into key areas. At the end of his speech, Jindrich Polednik spoke about the RTUM share in drafting the plan for the coming year.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES VETERANS' MEETING IN SLANY

AU071035Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Meeting Marking the 35th Anniversary of the Battle of Kiev; To Reliably Insure the Defense of Socialism"]

[Text] Former members of the first Czechoslovak independent brigade in the USSR, the fighters of the Battle of Kiev, met at a gala meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the brigade's Battle of Kiev with school and army youth of the Slany District in Slany on Thursday.

The gathering welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak People's Army Command, led by Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur, a delegation of the Central Bohemian region's party and state bodies and other guests.

The festive speech was delivered by Comrade Martin Dzur. He recalled the events of 35 years ago when the heroic Red Army, on whose side was fighting--under the command of Col Ludvik Svoboda--also the first Czechoslovak independent brigade in the USSR, liberated the capital of the Soviet Ukraine--Kiev.

"After the successful Battle of Kiev, the name of the first Czechoslovak independent brigade went around the world. The USSR Supreme Soviet bestowed upon two of its members the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union, and 139 of our soldiers were awarded Soviet orders and medals for their bravery. We will never forget the heroism of the 232 Czechoslovak soldiers who lost their lives there.

"We must keep in mind that despite the immense efforts exerted by the world socialist system, led by the Soviet Union, to achieve detente and strengthen world peace, there still exist forces which have not abandoned their aggressive plans. This fact demands from us high political vigilance and the constant perfection of our People's Army, so that--together with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact headed by the glorious Soviet Army--it will be capable of reliably insuring the defense of socialism," Comrade Dzur said at the close of his speech.

The participants in the meeting were also greeted by Col Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air force attache of the Soviet Embassy. The participants in the meeting approved the text of letters of greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee, the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans in Moscow, and the party and state bodies of the heroic city of Kiev. In the afternoon, the direct participants of the Battle of Kiev took part in meetings with youth at schools and in military units.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON GDR-FRG BORDER DOCUMENT

AU091720Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Berlin correspondent Vitezxlav Havlicek: "More Than One Document"]

[Text] The GDR-FRG border is not only a border between two German states. It is also a border between two social systems. For years, reactionary circles in the West have been trying various ways to cast aspersions on this border, to denigrate it and use it to attack the GDR. Even after the conclusion of the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, they are incapable of coming to terms with the fact that this is a border between two equal and fully sovereign states.

Thus the report that government representatives at the 44th session of the GDR-FRG border commission have agreed on a document which confirms this border and which resolves all matters connected with it, rightly evokes a favorable echo throughout the world. The Polish press, for example, sees this event as an example of the implementation of the Helsinki CSCE. To consolidate this border, TRYBUNA LUDU says, is to consolidate peace.

However, it is again being shown that to this very day there are people in the FRG--and people in influential posts--who refuse to recognize the reality of the post-war arrangement of Europe, a reality confirmed by, among other things, the Helsinki Final Act--a reality for which we are indebted to more than 30 years of peace.

The document on the GDR-FRG border allegedly must not have the character of an inter-state treaty--what is involved, allegedly, is not a border but a demarcation lin established by the Potsdam agreement.... This is strange logic. What sort of nature should a document elaborated by representatives of two governments have? And what about the objection that the border between the GDR and the FRG follows a line fixed in Potsdam? It is not the only border in Europe that originates from this agreement. For example, a similar case is the border between the GDR and Poland.

The urgent need for stable borders and the unchangeability of the territorial realities in post-war Europe for peaceful cooperation was also emphasized by CSSR Premier Strougal and GDR Premier Stoph, during their last meeting. And this doubly applies to the GDR-FRG border.

In this respect, one cannot really wish for anything else but that the principles of the document on this border be fully respected. The contemporary attitude of the FRG representatives to the initiative of the GDR for a mutually advantageous solution of this affair is, without doubt, a display of their interest in neighborly relations. And this is significant.

UN AMBASSADOR ACCUSES NATO OF AGGRAVATING CYPRUS

LD092144Y Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, 9 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's support for the idea of complete demilitarization of Cyprus, proposed by President Kiprianou, was voiced by Ambassador Jaromir Johanes at today's plenary session of the 33rd UN General Assembly.

The problem of the two national communities on the island can be solved only in harmony with the relevant UN resolutions, by peaceful means, through negotiations between representatives of these two communities without foreign interference. Suitable conditions can be created for such a solution only if all foreign troops leave Cyprus and foreign military bases are dismantled on its territory, the Czechoslovak delegate pointed out.

Czechoslovakia just as all other socialist countries has always clearly and consistently supported a just peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue without foreign interference on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic and its status of a non-aligned state. This stand was re-iterated during the recent visit of Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis to Czechoslovakia, which further promoted the traditional friendly relations between the two countries, Jaromis Johanes declared.

The Czechoslovak delegate pointed out that the circumstances which worsened the situation and created a hotspot of tension in Cyprus are the result of the policy of certain NATO circles which are trying to use the disputes on the island to strengthen the pact's military strategic position in the Eastern Mediterranean. These circles have not yet given up attempts to turn Cyprus territory into a NATO military base.

The Czechoslovak delegation considers it necessary to point out that the Soviet Government's proposal for calling a conference within the framework of the United Nations continues to be topical. Jaromir Johanes emphasized that further delay in solving the conflict in Cyprus would run counter to the policy of international detente and to the spirit and letter of the Final Act signed at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. On the other hand, settlement of the conflict can be a valuable contribution to an improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe, and naturally not only in Europe.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON PARAMILITARY EDUCATION

AU091700 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 November 1978 on page three carries a 1,500-word interview that Michal Broska, Slovak deputy minister of industry, "recently" gave to PRAVDA's V. Daubner. The interview, headlined "Influence on Interhuman Relations and Production," deals with the experiences in implementing the standardized system of paramilitary education--introduced in 1971--in the enterprises subordinated to the Slovak Ministry of Industry.

Broska first speaks about the introduction of the new system which, he says, was "not easy" because "the term 'paramilitary education' was--and sometimes still is--linked in our people's subconscious with thoughts of war. And war has always been a very unpleasant thing. Those who went through it try to forget it, and those who have not experienced it cannot imagine war and are succumbing to a certain degree to the soothing influence of the peaceful development in Europe." This is why, Broska continues, it was necessary to "fight against various views" and explain that "'paramilitary education' does not mean preparation for war but is part of the overall communist education, part of educating the citizen" and that "it includes patriotic education and education toward a profound class and international relationship with the phenomena around us."

According to the deputy minister, the process of introducing the new system was a "long" one but by 1974-75 the organs of the ministry--assisted by SVAZARM (the union for cooperation with the army)--succeeded in stabilizing the "commissions for paramilitary education" in the enterprises, which now encompass more than 170,000 workers, technicians, engineers and technical-organizational workers in the sector of the Slovak Ministry of Industry. Their main task is seen in "deepening the defense awareness of our citizens" and in spreading the perception of the need to protect what has been created. Broska stresses that this does not mean just "protection with arms in one's hand" but also includes protection measures against natural disasters and "unforeseen events," prevention of work accidents and protection of the environment.

After citing the positive contribution of paramilitary education to the discipline and responsibility of workers at their workplaces, to their health and to their attitude to their enterprise, in the final section of the interview Broska deals with the existing shortcomings in implementing paramilitary education in the enterprises. He points to some difficulties of an organizational nature, to the sometimes insufficient preparation of cadres and to problems in activating reserve soldiers, but adds that all these are "growing pains" about which "we know and we will overcome."

GDR, FRG REPRESENTATIVES END TRAFFIC TALKS SUCCESSFULLY

LD101732Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, and head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR Guenter Gaus had another meeting in the GDR Foreign Ministry today. At this meeting they were able to conclude successfully their talks on traffic and other issues which have been in progress for some time. It was agreed to submit the results of the talks to the governments for a final decision. The date for the conclusion of the envisaged settlements and agreements will be determined later.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' CHAIRMAN

Lazar Arrives

LD091220Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, arrived in the GDR this morning for a friendship visit. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Stoph was waiting for his guest on the gangway. He introduced Lazar to the other people who had come to welcome him: First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alfred Neumann; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Guenther Kleiber, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Gerhard Schuerer, Rudolph Schulze and Dr Herbert Weiz, as well as other members of the Council of Ministers and government representatives.

Lazar's official entourage includes Istvan Soltesz, minister for mining and machine construction; Pal Kacz, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the information office of the Council of Ministers; Bela Szalay, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the Land Planning Office, as well as Hungarian Ambassador to the GDR Joszef Kadar.

After the welcome, Willi Stoph accompanied his guest to his residence in Niederschoenhausen. This afternoon talks will begin between the chairmen of the two countries' Councils of Ministers in the presence of the officials and experts accompanying them.

Talks Begin

LD092121Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Talks began this afternoon between Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar on further strengthening fraternal cooperation between the two states. Also present were other important GDR figures and Lazar's official entourage.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar attach great importance to the measures to continue the international process of detente, and to achieve effective measures in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. They declared themselves once again in favor of consistent support for the proposals submitted by the USSR. They strongly rejected the attempts of influential imperialist and other reactionary forces which wish to reverse the international situation to the period of the cold war.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers expressed their unshakable solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and condemned the provocations of the Peking leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The two sides voiced their profound concern at the present situation in the Middle East. They assessed the holding and results of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad as positive, and declared their solidarity with the struggle of the progressive forces in the Arab states.

The two sides unanimously stressed that the provisions made during the visit by a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR in March 1977 are being purposefully carried out, and that relations are developing successfully in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded in March 1977. The two sides placed on record that economic and scientific-technical cooperation is developing soundly and dynamically.

During their exchange of views on international issues, the two sides reaffirmed the GDR's and Hungary's determination to continue to make an active contribution to the further consolidation of the unbreakable alliance and close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal states. The two sides paid particular attention to the further development of relations between the GDR and Hungary, especially in the economic and scientific-technical sphere. The talks, which proceeded in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, will continue tomorrow.

Stoph, Lazar Toasts

LD092250Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2033 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph gave a dinner at the Palais Unter den Linden this evening in honor of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar, who is on a friendship visit to the GDR.

Both chairmen proposed toasts in which they assessed their talks as an important event for the further development of relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two states, which was renewed last year.

In his toast, Premier Willi Stoph paid tribute to the visit of his Hungarian counterpart as an important event in the fraternal relations between the two states and peoples. In the talks which began on the same day, "the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation during the current 5-year plan as well as after 1980 occupy much space." Stoph stressed that specialization and cooperation in production and science between the two countries will continue to increase on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. At present over 100 bilateral and multilateral specialization and cooperation agreements are in existence. Between 1976 and 1980 the volume of foreign trade will nearly double. The development of tourism, which to a growing excent promotes ties of personal friendship between the citizens of the two countries, is particularly gratifying, the speaker said.

Turning to the foreign policy of the two friendly states, the GDR premier stressed: "Together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states, they are making an active contribution to the implementation of the coordinated foreign policy for peace and progress. We shall not lag behind in our efforts to contribute to the solution of the most urgent task facing all mankind today: To end the arms race and to bring about effective measures for arms limitation and disarmament.

We take a determined stand against the increasing endeavors of the opponents of detente, including the Peking leaders who seek to aggravate the international situation and return to the practices of the cold war."

Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar in his toast stressed that the present negotiations served further to deepen friendship and cooperation between the two countries. "We are linked by the fact that we are both members of the Warsaw Pact, and actively cooperate within the framework of the CEMA in the development of socialist economic integration." Elsewhere, Lazar said: "As regards our relations, I would like to emphasize that we attach great importance to our systematic economic cooperation, which is becoming increasingly wide and effective and already plays an important role in the development of our economic plans. While we talk of successes, we are also aware that many more possibilities exist for the development of specialization of production which can be used to speed up progress still further."

The Hungarian premier said: "It is for us a matter of pleasure and satisfaction that the GDR, by virtue of the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the excellent results in establishing the advanced socialist society, its consistent peace policy, and its unselfish support of the progressive forces throughout the world, enjoys in growing measure worldwide honor and prestige."

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two states which was renewed last year provided a program mapping out the road for the future.

Development Memorandum Signed

LD101845Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The official discussions between Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph ended in Berlin this morning with the signing of a memorandum on the further development of economic relations between our country and the GDR. As the premiers stressed in their talks and also in their toasts last night, they attribute great significance to the higher, more developed forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our countries, to the manysided development of specialization and coproduction.

At present there exist 118 production agreements between our country and the GDR. As a result of these, 30 percent of bilateral trade is the result of cooperation. Cooperation is particularly good in the manufacture of vehicles and agricultural machinery. Problems have emerged in recent times particularly in the sphere of spare parts. As a result of the present negotiations, improvements can be expected in this area as well, particularly since the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party brought in a resolution on improving the manufacture and supply of spare parts. It was Premier Willi Stoph who stressed at the Central Committee session that the problem of parts and components will be solved, even at the cost of finished articles.

This morning Gyorgy Lazar visited Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. After the talks, which are due to end soon, our premier is going to meet the representatives of Hungarians living and working in Berlin. During the afternoon he will begin his journey home.

Honecker Receives Lazar

LD101221Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Friday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, for a friendly discussion. The meeting was attended by Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Gyorgy Lazar conveyed fraternal greetings from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the successful realization of the decisions of the SED Congress as well as on the manifold initiatives by the working people in preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Both sides stressed that the relations between the two states and peoples were developing all-round in the spirit of the March 1977 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The agreements concluded during the official friendship visit by a Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar in the GDR were being purposefully implemented. In this connection, Erich Honecker and Gyorgy Lazar paid tribute to the close cooperation between both Marxist-Leninist parties. It was constantly proving itself as the decisive factor in deepening fraternal relations between the GDR and Hungary. This contributed toward the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community of states and the implementation of their agreed foreign policy. At the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, topical international problems were also discussed.

Lazar Ends Visit, Departs

LD101552Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, ended his friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon and left for home. At the airport he was given a friendly farewell by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

HONECKER, OTHERS LAY ANNIVERSARY WREATHS

LD091110Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0916 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Wreath-laying ceremonies were held on Thursday in Berlin at memorials to the revolutionary workers movement to mark the 60th anniversary of the German November revolution in 1918. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as other members of party and state leadership, public figures and veterans of the workers movement laid wreaths at the socialists memorial in Friedrichsfelde, at the cemetery of those who fell, and at the historic Marstall. Erich Honecker was accompanied in the procession to the socialists memorial in Friedrichsfelde by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Herman Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber and Gerhard Schuerer, as well as other members of the party and state leadership.

The participants at the wreath-laying ceremony stood in silence before the memorials to Karl Liebknecht and Ross Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck as well as other unforgotten leaders of the German and international workers movement.

NEUMANN, NAUMANN, LANGE PAY TRIBUTE TO WAR DEAD

LD091614Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] At the Friedrichshain Cemetery of the March dead, which since 1848 has been a traditional meeting place and demonstration site for Berlin workers, Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Ingeborg Lange, candidate member of the SED Politburo, as well as other public figures laid wreaths. Fifty-one workers, who were murdered by the reaction in November and December 1918, are buried in this cemetery. Exactly 60 years ago, Karl Liebknecht paid tribute to the dead revolutionaries at this site. Konrad Naumann, Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin District Directorate, Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin, and fighters in the November revolution as well as workers from Berlin enterprises paid tribute at the historic Marstall in the center of the GDR capital to those who died in the struggle against reaction and militarism.

SED LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY MARKING GERMAN REVOLUTION

LD092340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A festive ceremony of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers to mark the 60th anniversary of the German November revolution was held in Berlin on Thursday. Present at the ceremony at the German State Opera were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership.

The festive address was delivered by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Seated in the presidium together with Erich Honecker were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Guenther Kleiber, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. The ceremony concluded with a festive concert with excerpts from the "Mansfeld oratorium" by Ernst Hermann Meyer, with the text by Stephan Hermlin.

Verner Addresses Ceremony

LD100014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The German November revolution of 1918-19 occupies a glorious position in the history of the struggles through which generations of revolutionaries prepared the ground for our socialist existence." This was stated by Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary in his speech in Berlin on Thursday, at a festive ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of this historic event. The November revolution was the biggest class battle against German imperialists up to that time. "The revolutionary masses fought to liquidate the capitalists' rule, to establish a new, socialist German state. Of the 60 years which have passed since then, 30 have already seen the existence of a socialist German state, our GDR."

The speaker declared that in the GDR the legacy of the heroic fighters of the November revolution had been fulfilled, the legacy of their struggle for "a world of peace and freedom, of equality and fraternity."

The victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution in Russia accelerated revolutionary developments in Germany, Verner said. "The most determined revolutionaries in Germany, the comrades of the Spartakusbunde and other leftwingers, enthusiastically welcomed the Bolshevik victory. They realized that the October Revolution marked the start of the transition from capitalism to socialism throughout the world. They understood that the alliance with the first socialist state, this strongest international bastion of social progress, was the foremost and most urgent international requirement of the German revolution."

Verner called the November revolution a genuine anti-imperialist peoples' revolution. "Its principal driving force was the working class." At the time, it was not able to achieve the fundamental issue of the revolution, the winning of power." "It was rightwing social democratic leaders who saved the monopoly capitalists, the junkers and militarists from being driven into the abyss, and who prevented a fundamental change in the power structure... Only as a result of the USSR victory in the great patriotic war, and our people's liberation from the bloody yoke of fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, was it possible to overthrow the rule of imperialism and militarism in our country and establish the workers' and peasants' power."

"Today, when we are approaching the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, we can declare from the height of our achievements: The struggle of our people's best sons during the November revolution was not in vain. In this revolution's struggles, the German workers movement acquired fundamental experiences for its ultimate victory. This particularly applies to the lesson that the working class can fulfill its historic mission only if it is led by a militant revolutionary party," Verner said. A further lesson was that peace and democracy can be durably safeguarded, that socialism can be made to triumph only if the working class, allied with other working sections, succeeds in overthrowing the imperialist class rule and in establishing and consolidating its own political power.

"The lessons of the November revolution, as those of many other class battles, give the lie to all assertions that capitalist society can be transformed into a socialist one without smashing the political, economic, ideological and military power-apparatus of the capitalist class, without revolutionary violence against the bourgeoisie. At no time and place has a social reformist policy paved the way toward socialism. It is equally true that an opportunist policy, wherever and however it may be practiced, always harms the working people's fundamental, vital interests. It benefits only the big bourgeoisie's profit interests and power positions."

Since the Great Socialist October Revolution, it has been part of the imperialists' arsenal--and today, not only theirs--to obscure the question of power by placing "pure democracy" in demagogical contrast to the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The lie of "pure democracy" had helped German monopoly capitalism to preserve its power beyond the revolution. The dictatorship of monopoly capitalism had been continued in the cloak of a bourgeois parliamentary democracy.

"History teaches us that in the question of power there must be no ambiguity and no vacillation. The course and outcome of the German November revolution confirm the universal validity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching that the working class and its allies must effectively defend its revolutionary achievements against all attacks of the counterrevolution."

The SED Politburo member pointed out that by the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the GDR has been created as a form of dictatorship of the proletariat representing the interests of the entire people. "The creation of the first socialist state on German soil was and is the precondition for our people's freedom, for their life in social security and growing prosperity and for the fact that they occupy a respected position among the peoples of the world. No one will stop us from consolidating our socialist state power in every respect, from maintaining its defense capabilities for safeguarding peace at the required level, and from fostering all citizens' readiness to take a stand at any time for the protection of our socialist achievements."

Verner described the November revolution as a revolution for the people's freedom, for true democracy and actual human rights. In the GDR, the people enjoy all democratic rights. Human rights and freedoms are the social reality for the working people, who have been freed from exploitation. The advanced socialist society is consistently being fashioned. "Faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism and continuing the traditions of the party of Karl Liebknecht and Ernst Thaelmann, our party unceasingly deepens the unbreakable friendship and fraternal alliance with the party and the land of Lenin, as well as with all fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community." An indissoluble part of the SED's internationalist activities is its stand for consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the communist world movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and its active solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. Great importance is attached to ever closer cooperation with the peoples who have achieved their national liberation, and with the national liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Paul Verner declared that the GDR is a German socialist state that takes a consistent and active stand for peace and security, at the side of the USSR and the other fraternal countries. "However, the dispute about peace and security has lately become sharper. The imperialist reactionary and aggressive forces fear detente as the devil fears holy water. They intensify the arms race, heat up revanchism and chauvinism and fan anti-communism and anti-Sovietism." This dangerous development has alarmed peace-loving forces throughout the world. Verner gave the assurance: "Despite all obstacles, we will not let up in our efforts to preserve and extend what we have achieved in the struggle for peace and security." GDR citizens are the heirs of the revolutionaries of 1918-19, as of all progressives in the history of the German people. "We have carried out the obligation they bequeathed to us by having created the true, socialist fatherland for which they longed."

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CHILE SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD100001Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0339 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR regards the world conference for solidarity with Chile in Madrid as "encouragement for the Chilean people in its struggle against the fascist dictatorship." This is stated in a greetings address from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the conference. "We wholeheartedly support the goal of this conference and demand an end to the fascist terror of the Pinochet regime, the reestablishment of law, freedom and democracy for the enslaved Chilean people," the message says. "The citizens of our state join the powerful movement of all democratic and antifascist forces of the world who insist that Pinochet explain the fate of the thousands of prisoners who disappeared under his tyranny. They demand the reestablishment of the Chilean workers' trade union rights. They will not relent in their active solidarity with all Chilean antifascists until fascism in Chile has been eliminated."

HONECKER CABLES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ANGOLA'S NETO

LD110022Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker has sent a telegram of congratulations to the president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, and Angolan head of state, Dr Agostinho Neto, to mark tomorrow's third anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola. It expresses the certainty that the friendly relations and trusting cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples will deepen.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES SCHWERIN BEZIRK EXECUTIVE MEETING

LD081840Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Schwerin--Current problems of military policy were the topic at a large propaganda meeting of the SED Schwerin Bezirk Executive in Guestrov today. Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, spoke in detail about the efforts beingmade by reactionary circles of monopoly capitalism to raise NATO's preparedness for aggression. He described the accelerated arms race and intensified ideological sabotage as two of imperialism's main lines of attack against socialism, peace and detente.

From this issues the duty of the socialist military leaders, despite all successes in detente, to be extremely vigilant against all military-political and military activities of the imperialist enemy. "As always, we must be prepared, in firm comrades-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies, to ward off imperialist aggressors and crush the enemy," Army Gen Hoffmann said. The reliable military defense of the homeland was making increasing demands on society and on every GDR citizen.

MITTAG RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION IN BERLIN

LD091830Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Momcilo Cenovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Montenegro Socialist Republic, was received for a friendly talk by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on Thursday. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia, in particular economic and scientific-technical cooperation, are developing steadily and soundly. In the course of the meeting, further possibilities for deepening cooperation were discussed. Cenovic is heading a Yugoslav Government delegation to the GDR for economic talks.

Trade Protocol for 1979

LD091836Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1345 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Following talks between GDR and Yugoslav government delegations, a protocol was signed in Berlin on Thursday on trade and services between the two countries for 1979. It provides for a further trade increase over 1978 and reflects the intensive economic relations between the two partners and cooperation in the nonferrous metal industry as well as in the light and cellulose industry which are regulated by agreements.

The GDR's exports are dominated by machines and equipment, electrical engineering products, scientific apparatus, construction and chemical products, as well as potash fertilizers and light industrial products. Yugoslavia will mainly export machine construction products, electrical engineering, chemical products as well as products from the nonferrous and ferrous metal industry and consumer goods, including shoes and textile products, wine, tobacco and other agricultural products to the GDR. Work will continue in 1979 by Yugoslav construction and assembly enterprises in various sectors of the GDR ecnomy.

TISCH ADDRESSES WORKERS MEETING IN SCHWEDT

LD120056Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The 21st solidarity action, Freedom for Peace, began yesterday with a festive concert attended by 800 working people in the house of culture of the chemical workers town of Schwedt. The annual joint action by the FDGB and the radio station, Voice of the GDR, opened with performances by artists from the GDR, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and Sweden, and by the Berlin Radio choir. Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, described the joint action in a speech at the beginning of the concert as a worthy highlight of solidarity. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Tisch--begin recording] This joint drive by the FDGB and the Voice of the GDR already has a long and proven tradition. We are now conducting it for the 21st time. Our joint project makes a successful contribution toward keeping Berthold Brecht's words alive in our hearts: "Forward, and never forget solidarity." The commitment of millions of GDR trade unionists to proletarian internationalism lends great weight to the international work of the FDGB. We said at the ninth congress of our organization that we ourselves have been born in hard class conflicts and strengthened through international solidarity, and in the same way, our socialist state is today a stronghold of class solidarity. The FDGB, the class organization of 8.5 million people, will, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, always stand firmly at the side of those who are fighting for peace, democracy and social progress and against imperialist oppression and exploitation.

Class solidarity has a long and strong tradition in our trade union organization. It is deeply rooted in the consciousness of all members. Over 95 percent of all trade union members buy a solidarity stamp each month with their trade union contribution, which enables the FDGB to implement large-scale solidarity projects speedily and effectively. Because of this we are in a position to give solidarity worth much more than M150 million each year. Solidarity, dear collegues, is closely linked with the strength of socialism. The unity of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism manifests itself particularly in our daily industrious work. I want to take the occasion presented by today's meeting to express heartfelt thanks to you and to all members of our organization, to all citizens of the GDR, for this constant active solidarity. The importance of our solidarity was made particularly clear to us during our recent visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Solidarity with Vietnam--now more than ever. This sentiment was expressed by our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and remains the guiding principle for our actions. This is all the more urgent now that wide areas of the country have been struck by a devastating natural catastrophe. Great damage has been inflicted upon industry, agricultural and transportation. Over 2 million people have lost their homes and almost one-third of the rice harvest has been destroyed. In order to alleviate this emergency the FDGB gave the Vietnamese trade unions immediately a further M10 million. Special Interflug aircraft took food and clothing to our friends. Two ships are on the way with further solidarity goods.

I want to say a few words about Vietnam in particular. I was in this, our fraternal country not so long ago. With my own eyes I saw what havoc was wrought by typhoon (?nine) and typhoon (?ten). One could see from the airport that great tracts of land had been completely devastated or were under water and the people [word indistinct]. Our brothers in Vietnam are struggling heroically against this natural catastrophe. Our basic principle is always, dear comrades, to give fraternal solidarity to those who, from the standpoint of our world philosophy and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, need our help.

Good results by us in socialist competition are deeds for the all-round strengthening of our socialist republic and also proof of our solidarity, because they have international influence and bear witness to the attitude of solidarity of the members of our organization. Dear colleagues, the 30-year history of our socialist construction was enacted in relentless class struggle against imperialism. Today we employ the added strength and the enhanced prestige of our country for the cause of peace and socialism and for solidarity with those who are fighting for their freedom and independence. Inspired by the spirit of proletarian internationalism and fraternal class solidarity, the FDGB supports all trade union organizations that are waging the struggle for liberation from colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, democracy and social progress. The FDGB again proclaims its solidarity with the trade unions of the Arab workers for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. We emphatically endorse the just demands of the people of Palestine for self-determination and the founding of an independent state. And as hitherto, dear colleagues, our solidarity and sympathy is also extended to the workers of Chile and their trade union, which are fighting resolutely against the Pinochet junta for the restitution of trade union rights and liberties.

Dear friends, today's opening event of the joint solidarity action Freedom for Peace is an occasion for me to underline again that the FDGB supports with all its influence the appeal of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress to the workers and trade unionists of the world for peace and disarmament. We regard it as a dictate of humanity that the international trade union movement intervenes even more actively in the dispute about war or peace, beyond ideological, political and organizational boundaries. The international conspiracy of aggressive imperialist monopolies must be opposed even more strongly by international campaigns of organized labor throughout the world for a halt to the arms race, for disarmament, for detente and for safeguarding peace.

The influence of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the struggle of the working class and the national liberation movement, the struggle of the people and their solidarity have greatly altered the balance of forces in the world in favor of peace and socialism. We can rightly say that the world is changing for the better, this is quite obvious. Dear colleagues, there is at present in our country a broad movement for worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our socialist state of workers and peasants. We are doing all we can to put into practice the decisions of the Ninth SED congress. We have secured great achievements through the industry, creative power and the purposeful efforts of the working people in socialist competition to mark the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Our entire work is directed toward the further all-round strengthening and consolidation of our socialist workers and peasants state. Our starting point is the conviction that everything that is progressive in the world will be achieved through the strengthening of socialism and communism in the struggle against the enemies of peace and progress. We are certain, dear friends, that solidarity will be victorious and that we will be history's victors. [end recording]

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD120959Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda has arrived in Budapest. He was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Frigyas Puja and Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. Sunao Sonoda is the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Hungary since liberation.

Ministerial Talks Held

LD122016Y Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov, MTI--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who is staying on an official visit in Budapest at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, had official talks on Sunday. Present at the talks were Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi and Shinichi Sugihara, Japanese ambassador in Budapest.

At the official discussions major issues of the international life were reviewed, the development of the Hungarian-Japanese bilateral relations discussed and opportunities for developing cooperation surveyed.

In Budapest's Hilton Hotel Frigyes Puja gave a luncheon in Sunao Sonoda's honour. Present at the luncheon were Mrs. Janos Keseru, light industry minister, Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon, Rudolf Ronai, president of the Institute for Cultural Relations, Vencel Hazi, Istan Torok, deputy foreign trade minister, as well as Ambassador Shinichi Sugihara.

KYODO Report on Talks

OW130103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov, KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, currently visiting Hungary, discussed international and bilateral problems for four hours Sunday with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Sonoda explained in detail Japan's basic diplomatic policy of maintaining friendly ties with all nations since this was the first visit made to an East European country following the effectuation of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty last month.

The Hungarian foreign minister is reported to have told Sonoda that China represents a dangerous element in respect to world peace. He also is said to have expressed apprehensions over Japan being pressured by China to take part in anti-Soviet actions.

Sonoda declared, however, that Japan is not such a "weak country" as to be pressured.

The meeting ended with both sides differing in views on the analysis and interpretation of the international situation and on many other points. On bilateral problems, however, the two foreign ministers agreed that economic and cultural cooperation can be expanded despite such differences in views and differences in the social structure of the two countries. Sources who participated in the meeting said the talks between the two foreign ministers proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Puja accepted Sonoda's invitation to visit Japan. The time of his visit is expected to be decided through consultations in the future. Sonoda, who visited London before coming to Budapest, is scheduled to go to Czechoslovakia Monday.

Sonoda Lays Wreath

LD131120Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--Sunao Sonoda, Japan's foreign minister staying on an official visit in Budapest, laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' memorial on Heroes' Square on Monday. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi, Mrs. Ferenc Csehik, vice president of the Budapest Municipal Council, Lieutenant Colonel Karoly Sipos, deputy commander of the Budapest garrison. Present was also Shinichi Sugihara, Japanese ambassador in Budapest. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in parliament the head of the Japanese diplomacy. Present at the meeting was Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Shinichi Sugihara.

Losonczi Receives Sonoda

LD131122Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received in Budapest on Monday Sunao Sonoda, Japanese minister for foreign affairs, who is staying on an official visit in Hungary. Present at the meeting were Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Shinichi Suhigara, Japan's ambassador in Budapest.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED IN PEKING

LD121738Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] With the signing of a protocol the session of the Hungarian-Chinese commission for technical-scientific cooperation has ended in Peking. The delegations were headed by Geza Szily, deputy minister of heavy industry, and Ma I, deputy chairman of the Chinese state economic commission. Madame Chen Mu-hua, deputy premier, had talks with the Hungarian delegation on technical and scientific relations between the two countries.

LOSONCZI SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLA'S NETO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD112310Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has sent a telegram of greetings to Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Repulbic of Angola, on the country's anniversary.

KADAR, LOSONCZI RECEIVE SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD102200Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Both Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi received in their offices today Pierre Aubert, Swiss foreign minister. Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, was present at the meetings.

Aubert Press Conference

LD102202Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report by Jozsef Havel on the press conference given by Pierre Aubert, Swiss foreign minister, in Budapest today:

Pierre Aubert assessed his official visit to Hungary and his discussions with his Hungarian partners. He had come to see us in order to know and understand our country better so that closer cooperation may come about between Switzerland and Hungary. Aubert described his talks in Budapest as very frank and cordial, and they meant a great deal to him personally. The talks covered three broad subjects, primarily detente. The Swiss foreign minister said that he has agreed with his Hungarian negotiating partners that the policy of detente must continue and even intensify; and trust between states must be stengthened by tangible measures. The two sides laid great emphasis on the need to prepare for the continuation of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation to be held in Madrid in 1980.

The Hungarian-Swiss foreign ministerial talks also touched upon the international situation. In Pierre Aubert's words, the Far East, Africa and the Middle East were the subjects of frank and useful exchanges of opinion. As regards Hungarian-Swiss bilateral relations, he stressed that there are no disputed issues or claims between the two countries. The two sides believe that cooperation must be promoted in the already well-proven fields, but the partners also decided that new areas of cooperation will be opened up from a legal aid agreement through cultural exchanges to industrial investments.

Pierre Aubert is the first Swiss foreign minister in history to visit our country, and he said that it has been a timely and opportune decision to come to our country. As he said, Hungary's development has made a deep impression on him. Pierre Aubert will return to Switzerland tomorrow.

Aubert Departs

LD111238Y Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov, MTI--Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert left Budapest Saturday, after an official visit in Hungary between November 8 and 11 at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

LAZAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO GDR

LD102000Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov, MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who had paid a friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Friday returned to Budapest. The premier was accompanied to the GDR by Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; by Pal Racz, under secretary for foreign affairs; by Peter Varkonyi, under secretary and head of the information office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; by Bela Szalai, under secretary for foreign trade; and by Gyula Kovacs, deputy president of the National Planning Office.

KATONA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GUINEA PARTY CONGRESS

LD092222Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation led by Imre Katona, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, has left for Conakry. The delegation will participate in the Guinea Democratic Party congress.

NEMETH RECEIVES KARKOSZKA, PZPR DELEGATION IN BUDAPEST

LD101934Y Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov, MTI--Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Friday Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, the head of the Warsaw party delegation staying in Budapest. Present at the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, as well as Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Budapest. The delegation of the Warsaw party committee called at the Budapest technical university and at the Budapest Municipal Council. Concluding their programme, the delegates left Budapest on Friday.

AFGHAN MINISTER, ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVE 10 NOV

LD101936Y Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov, MTI--Invited by Jozsef Biro, minister for foreign trade, an Afghan economic delegation, led by Trade Minister Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, arrived in Budapest on Friday.

Received by Borbely

LD112220Y Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov, MTI--Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Saturday received the Afghan delegation, staying in Hungary under the leadership of Minister of Commerce Abdolqaddus Ghorbandi. At the cordial, friendly talks, they concluded an exchange of view on relations between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the foreign affairs section of the HSWP Central Committee.

Afghan Minister Comments

LD112222Y Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov, MTI--"Afghanistan is also expecting Hungarian enterprises, industrial experts to participate in the implementation of her industry developing programme" said to MTI Minister of Trade Abdolqaddus Ghorbandi of Afghanistan, currently having talks in Budapest.

"The possibilities are given to broaden cooperation between Hungary and Afghanistan (the latter enjoying her renaissance), and these possibilities have now been reviewed during the talks. For the time being, the yearly bilateral trade is worth not more than one million dollars and it could be much more."

"Agricultural produce, e.g. hides, dominate in the Afghan exports for Hungary and industrial products and pharmaceuticals in the imports from there. Afghanistan's medium-range economic plan, which envisages the purchase of turn-key factories, offers good opportunity to widen bilateral trade. Hungarian enterprises might be parties to the delivery of such projects. Preliminary plans have already been drawn up by Hungarian experts on the delivery of a complete pharmaceutical factory, and preparatory talks on concluding the deal have already started. It also came up how to boost the supply for Afghanistan of medical and hospital equipment. Economic cooperation deals, which were also made a talking point, might become appropriate vehicles for promoting bilateral trade links. Hungarian economic experts are shortly to visit Afghanistan to study these possibilities," the Afghan minister concluded.

AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE

LD082042Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 Nov, MTI--Ambassador Matyas Domokos, member of the Hungarian delegation made an intervention on Wednesday to the general debate over the items on the agenda concerning disarmament at the Political Committee No 1 of the UN General Assembly.

He underlined that although a general and full disarmament continued to be the final goal but also the partial disarmament measures taken on the road towards the above target may be of great importance. In this context he defined the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as something deserving the greatest attention and hopes, stating that the signing of a SALT-II agreement was a key issue of the international policy. As for nuclear disarmament he spoke about a total ban on nuclear tests as of prime importance and then Matyas Domokos said that every nuclear power would have to join the nuclear disarmament talks otherwise disarmament could not be lasting. Matyas Domokos spoke with emphasis about the danger of producing and introducing the neutron weapon and declared that the Hungarian public and government was condemning the introduction of that cruel kind of weapon and demanded its full ban. The Hungarian delegate spoke in conclusion about the need for decreasing and, finally, banning the traditional armaments and underlined that on the one hand these sorts of weapon made out the bigger part of the world's military expenditures and on the other that as a consequence of the technological development some of them may soon be similar, as to their capacity to ruin, to the level of nuclear arms.

At the UN headquarters in New York a conference was held on offers on Tuesday. On behalf of Hungary Ambassador Dr Imre Komives, member of the Hungarian delegation to the UN, offered 11.5 million forints to the UN development programme, the UN industrial development funds, the UN Children's Funds as well as for the programmes of the international children's year.

PUJA, DPRK'S HO TAM MARK DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY

LD102036Y Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and the foreign minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Ho Tam exchanged cables of greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

JABLONSKI, GIEREK SEND GREETINGS ON ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY

LD111020Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a message with felicitations to Agostinho Neto, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the labor party, on today's 3d anniversary of Angola's independence.

POLYAKOV-LED USSR DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO POLAND

LD112340Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society headed by Ivan Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, left Warsaw today. The delegation visited our country in connection with festivities marking the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution. The delegation took part in central festivities staged in our country to mark the October Revolution and held talks with representatives of our country's political authorities, as well as with the leadership of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. It also met the workforce of the (Unitra-Unima) technological machines and equipment works and went on a short trip around Poland.

Vice Premier Jan Szydlak, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the central board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, bid the guests farewell as Okecie Airport.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. HEW SECRETARY CALIFANO'S VISIT

Meets With Wojtaszek

LD110013Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Joseph Califano, U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare, paid a visit to Poland from 8-10 November at the invitation of Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare. On the first day of his visit, the American guest was received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and held talks with Minister Sliwinski.

Today, Secretary Califano paid a visit to Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister, and to Tomasz Biernacki, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology.

The American guest also visited the Warsaw rehabilitation center in Konstancin and the Royal Palace in Warsaw today.

At the end of the visit, Secretary Joseph Califano and Minister Marian Sliwinski signed a joint communique and met journalists.

The successful cooperation of many years between the two countries' ministries of health and social welfare, the communique reads, will develop, particularly in the field of rehabilitation and industrial medicine, basic medical care, studies on organization of health service and prophylaxis. The time of the next, the fourth Polish-American week of medicine, has been fixed for autumn, 1979. The week will be devoted to rehabilitation issues.

Visit Ends, Communique Signed

LD102251Y Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov, PAP--U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano today concluded his several-day stay in Poland during which he had talks with leading political figures of this country and visited health centres in Warsaw and Krakow. He also visited the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz in Oswiecim and laid flowers at the death wall there.

At the end of his visit, Secretary Califano and Polish Minister of Health and Social Welfare Marian Sliwinski signed a joint communique in which emphasis was put on favourable long-term cooperation between the two countries' ministries of health. It was also decided that the fourth Polish-American week of medicine would be held in Poland in autumn 1979 and would concern questions of rehabilitation.

At a press conference, held here today, both ministers presented the state and prospects of Polish-American cooperation in health protection and medical sciences, which has been best developing in the spheres of rehabilitation, industrial medicine, basic medical care and studies on the organization of health service. Joseph Califano highly assessed the level of the Polish rehabilitation school and pointed to Poland's attainment in the field of child care.

JAGIELSKI CONDUCTS TRADE TALKS IN U.S. WITH JUANITA KREPS

LD110030Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Macaiej Slotwinski reports from New York]

[Text] It is thought that Polish exports to U.S. markets will rise by 27 percent this year, and will amount to $350 million. However, this does not satisfy our trade officials, since Polish purchases in the United States--(particularly those of grain--are worth twice as much. That is why deliberations of the eighth session of the Polish-U.S. Joint Trade Commission in Washington on 8 and 9 November were of enormous significance. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski headed the Polish negotiation team; Juanita Kreps, secretary of commerce, headed the U.S. side.

The deliberations were in three working groups. Their attention focused on introducing further trade facilities between both countries, on cooperation, particularly in the electro-engineering industry, and in navigation, fishing and agriculture. Banking and credit issues also found their place on the agenda. Polish-U.S. economic relations last year were reviewed, and possibilities for further developing trade exchange were discussed. Each side informed the other about their domestic economic situation.

The main aim of the negotiations was: To increase trade turnover, to improve its structure and to better satisfy Polish market requirements as a result. During the session, the delegations' chairmen signed an intergovernmental agreement concerning participation of small and medium-sized enterprises and economic organizations in bilateral trade and industrial cooperation.

As is known, such industrial giants as RCA, and the Corning concern and the Polish electronics industry; or the International Harvester and our Bumar, the U.S. machine tool industry and the Polish Ursus tractor plant, have been cooperating for some time now on a sizeable scale.

It is now important to expand cooperation and joint operations between small and medium-sized enterprises. Here, too, possibilities are great. It is precisely these enterprises which, on the U.S. side, can be instrumental in improving supplies to our market.

Deputy Premier Jagielski paid a visit to Walter Mondale, the U.S. vice president. He also held talks with Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the treasury. At the end of the U.S. visit, the Polish delegation head and Polish press representatives, stating that the bilateral talks have been pragmatic, businesslike and fruitful. They reflected the tendencies, shown by both countries, toward expanding trade exchanges and developing various forms of economic cooperation between Poland and the United States, tendencies formulated in 1974 during Edward Gierek's stay in the United States and confirmed last year when President Carter visited Warsaw.

KAKOV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO CARDINAL WYSZSNSKI

LD102244Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov, PAP--Head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Kazimierz Kakol, extended today, on behalf of the Polish authorities, a message of congratulations and greetings for Cardinal Stefan Wyszsnski in connection with the 30th anniversary, falling on November 12, of his nomination to the post of archbishop metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw and his becoming primate of Poland.

STATUTORY LIMITATIONS FOR NAZI CRIMES CRITICIZED

LD122212Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the planned application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes, to start in the FRG from December 31, 1979, the Polish minister of justice and chairman of the main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland, Jerzy Bafia told PAP reporter:

Poland, which suffered great biological, material and cultural losses during the Second World War and Nazi occupation, has a special right to demand that all Nazi criminals be tried.

The application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes would mean the depreciation of the law and human norms of morality, which form its very foundations, and would contradict of the goals of the Second World War which were directed not only against the political existence of states and nations, but also, and above all, against man and his life.

To apply the statutory limitations to Nazi crimes would mean history of mankind, including acts of genocide against the Polish nation, the more so as it is impossible to expose all murderers and circumstances under which murders were committed by the end of 1979.

Voices of disapproval of the planned application of statutory limitations are being ever more frequently heard in the FRG itself. Recently, on various occasions prominent political and public figures of the FRG have pronounced themselves against it. Particularly strong disapproval was expressed by SPD's Bundestag floor leader Herbert Wehner who stood for non-application of statutory limitations to crimes of murder, including Nazi crimes.

Similar opinion was expressed by chairman of the working group of social-democratic lawyers, President of the Land Court in Brunswick Rudolf Wassermann. We share their opinion on moral and legal grounds.

Voices of those representatives of the public opinion in the FRG whose right to protest against the application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes stems from losses that their families suffered during the days of fascism sound particularly dramatically in this campaign. All those voices prove that the danger and destructive effects of tolerance towards criminals and of incomplete overcoming of the Nazi past do not go unnoticed in the FRG. Hence, the voice of the Polish public opinion, which regards the application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes as incompatible with the sense of law and morality, should be heard ever more strongly. To put it short, there can be no forgetting or expiring of the Nazi war crimes and crimes against humanity.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SALT II,'LINKAGE'

LD130632Y Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov, PAP---In a commentary carried by the PUWP CC organ TRYBUNA LUDU Maksymilian Berezowski discusses changing concepts of detente in the West and the resultant fluctuations in international relations. He says among other things:

Socialist and capitalist states agree that the greatest progress has been made in Europe. On the other hand, as far as military detente is concerned, the Vienna negotiations on the reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been at a deadlock.

Referring to the conception of 'linkage' making dependent progress in detente in one sphere on the situation in another, the author says that it was only thanks to the U.S. giving up the idea of linkage that the SALT II talks became fairly advanced and they will soon be successfully completed.

This is the necessary condition for Soviet-U.S. relations, the basis of the detente progress, to improve. Therefore, the future of the SALT negotiations is of primary importance for improving general political atmosphere, stressed the author.

Even partial stability of detente and the acceptance of new norms in international relations have played their role in the past few years. They made it possible to relieve tension between the Soviet Union and the U.S. caused by some U.S. reactions and to find a way out of a "depression" in which Soviet-U.S. relations were in the spring and summer this year.

The construction of mechanisms of detente on the world scale is certainly a more difficult task than on the European scale, continued Berezowski.

While, in fact all European states have accepted the detente process, serious departures have been (?observed) on other continents. In its policy, Peking has completely renounced participation in this process.

Another problem to be solved in pursuing detente is to determine adequate proportions between elements of competition and cooperation occurring in this process. Socialist states are of the opinion that competition between the two socio-political systems can take place without sharp tensions and conflicts, in the atmosphere of understanding common overriding interests: peace and security.

PAP REVIEWS GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM SESSION PROCEEDINGS

LD101926Y Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov, PAP--In keeping with the decisions of the PUWP CC Political Bureau the government Presidium today examined and approved a resolution on the setting up of a museum of liberation effort of the Polish nation.

The museum's task will be to present to the Polish society, and particularly the Polish youth, the glorious traditions and heroic history of our nation and state, to popularize the best ideological-moral values connected with the history and contemporary life of Poles.

The government Presidium examined a report of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on the implementation of production and investment tasks in the "Katowice" steelworks in the last nine months of the current year. It was stated that projects commissioned successively over the last two years were operating faultlessly. The reaching of the target production capacities is proceeding in keeping with the planned assumptions. The Katowice steelworks has turned out in the first three quarters of this year 2.7 million tonnes of pig-iron, 3 million tonnes of steel, 400,000 tonnes of finish rolled products, overfullfilling the planned targets.

Next, the government Presidium assessed the implementation of the programme of development of Polish copper industry adopted by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the government in 1973.

The government Presidium also approved a plan of activities in transport for the forthcoming winter season which was submitted by the Ministry of Transport.

The government Presidium next reviewed a programme providing for organization of medical diagnostic centres up to 1990 which is going to be submitted for further consideration to the PUWP CC Political Bureau. The programme stipulates that a network of diagnostic-medical centres will be created gradually at every big hospital in Poland. The government Presidium ordered the main board of the central union of agricultural cooperatives Samopomoc Chlopska to organize additional purchase of potatoes and vegetables from farmers this autumn with term of delivery envisaged for the spring of 1979.

JARUZELSKI PRESENTS NATIONAL DEFENSE AWARDS

LD121916Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The award of prizes by the Ministry of National Defense is a tradition of many years standing. They are given to people, who, in their service and scientific work, pay attention to the problems of the army and the country's defense. Among this year's prize winners are scientists working on operational problems, technological and organizational progress, military medicine, the history of wars and military systems, and socioeconomic problems. The prize winners also include writers, visual artists, composers, theater and film workers, and journalists from the media. The prizes were presented to the winners at the Warsaw garrison club by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee politburo member and minister of national defense:

[Jaruzelski--begin recording] I believe that your efforts are making a contribution to a broadly conceived defensive cause. And at the same time, they are making a contribution to the total achievements of our country's science and culture.

In thanking you, I wish to convey best wishes for further fruitful creative efforts--efforts which serve our fatherland well. I also wish to convey the most cordial wishes for good health, happiness, and personal prosperity. [applause] [end recording]

GDANSK VOLVODSHIP BELOW PLAN IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

LD101708Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Representatives from enterprises in Gdansk and from institutions connected with housing and other types of construction have assessed implementation of planned tasks in housing, after having made inspections. Unfortunately, they have negatively assessed implementation of plans in this sphere to date, with the exception of the small-scale construction of individual buildings for the agricultural population. Serious delays in previous years have caused this, along with a low rate of work this year as well. During the first 9 months of this year, only 53 percent of the tasks were implemented. There are also considerable arrears in associated construction, especially with regard to services, schools and creches. The work of teams studying the problems revealed a number of shortcomings and operations which were not fully rational. This was true of all participants in the investment process, from those involved with programming and planning to those who implemented the plans. For instance, at the majority of all types of housing factories, organizational systems predominate that are typical for factories producing prefabricated components, rather than factories where the final product is apartments. It was noted that, under the conditions of Gdansk Voivodship, it is particularly important to modernize the production organization. Among the typical problems of the production forces, it is possible to increase the productivity of many building sites by 20 percent. It is worth recalling that during the present 5-year period, the assumption is that 59,000 apartments will be commissioned in Gdansk Voivodship. Effects of the past are putting full implementation of the plan in doubt. At present, more than 140,000 families are waiting for an apartment in our voivodship. All these problems were discussed during today's plenum of the voivodship PZPR committee in Gdansk. Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the deliberations.

GRUDZIEN ON INTERIM PRODUCTION FIGURES IN KATOWICE

LD092145Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee was held in Zabrze today with the participation of the chairmen of Workers' Self-Government Conferences [KSR] of Katowice Voivodship enterprises and the region's leading social and economic activists. The business-like debate centered on a wide-ranging analysis of production results achieved in the first 10 months of this year. Suggestions were made which, when put into practice, will ensure that the tasks of 1978 will be fully carried out, and which will create good conditions for a satisfactory start on next year's plans. Next year is the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. A report prepared by the executive of the party voivodship committee in Katowice was read by Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member, first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, who said in part:

[Grudzien--begin recording] Esteemed comrades: We have chosen, as the main subject of today's session, the social and economic problems of results achieved in this field this year, and the task of drawing conclusions for our voivodship party organization's future work, which, when put into practice, will insure that the tasks set us for 1978 are fully carried out and will create conditions needed for a satisfactory start for implementation of next year's tasks.

This is of enormous importance for implementation of the whole 5-year plan, for achievment of the main aims which the party under Comrade Edward Gierek's leadership, has set for the seventies to increase Poland's strength and to improve our community's living and working conditions. [applause]

This year has been a period of continued, hard, dedicated effort by the working people of Katowice Voivodship. Results achieved through this effort are worthy of respect and the highest appreciation. [applause] We should acknowledge as a vital achievement, the fact that the rhythm of implementing the annual plan for industrial production has improved. In comparison with the same period last year, industrial production has increased by 6.6 percent, and in the steel industry and engineering it has grown up as much as 10 percent.

This year's plan, when looked at in terms of output sold, made the kind of progress we expected in the time allocated. We should emphasize that in the same period our plans have also been met in the basic products sector, which meets the needs of the entire national economy, such as hard coal, electric power, pig iron, rolled steel products, pipes, coke lead and copper goods.

As is always the case, the best results were achieved by the leading detachments of the Katowice Voivodship working class, by our miners, who extracted nearly 161.5 million tons of coal--over 6.9 million tons more than in the same period last year--and our steelworkers, who gave Poland 8 million tons of steel--nearly 1.7 million tons more than in the same period last year, reducing in this way, mostly thanks to the output of Katowice steelworks, the shortage of this precious raw material.

The achievements with which we ended this period are largely due to the high ideological and political comitment which our party echelons and organizations have managed to generate in workers' collectives. This good effort had found expression in the growing production activity of the wide masses of our working people, in their deliberate discipline, in the great dedication with which they meet the tasks, at present greater and more difficult than ever before. [applause]

Comrades, we are fully aware that this year's tasks are difficult, tight, and very ambitious. Their scale is incomparably larger and more complicated than in the not so distant past. We know how difficult many work force's working conditions are, particularly those of the technical cadre, which must overcome various kinds of obstacles connected with power cuts. supplies, cooperation, labor shortage in our region, and many, many others. Transport in our voivdoship is also struggling against immense difficulties, especially rail transport. I believe that this will be dealt with in more detail in the discussion of the deputy minister of transport and voivodship committee member, Comrade Glowacki.

However, in speaking of all these conditions it must be clearly said that we, members of the party, and in particular the active and leading cadre of the economy and all other spheres of our existence, have willingly accepted the burden of participation in the process of directing and managing the great deed of the harmonious development of socialist Poland. Hence, the party has the right and duty to demand from us a full commitment, responsibility and consistence of action in allocated functions and sectors of work.

In the vast majority of enterprises, the leading cadre has shown initiative in the face of existing difficulties and obstacles. It was able to mobilize the workers' collectives. It showed great flexibility in regrouping forces and means, and did everything possible to fulfill the planned tasks. However, not all are succeeding in doing so.

The leading teams of certain enterprises are not revealing a proper sense of responsibility in implementation of plans, and remain passive in relation to arrears and shortages. It is true that almost 2 months are left to them; much can be done in this time to advance the implementation of tasks in all sectors. What I mean is committed action, which reflects the ability to link the enterprises topical requirements with long-term needs; action based on a long-term plan of technological progress, on a systematic comparison of the level of technique, technology, and organization of labor in their own plants, their own industry, with top achievements at home and abroad. The streamlining of production and the functioning of the plants in general is a continuous process, which requires constant comparison with the best.

Comrades, we attach great significance to successfully closing 1978, because this is a factor necessary to a good start in tackling tasks set our voivodship for next year. These will also be difficult tasks, I would even say very difficult. An increase of the share of intensive factors and factors outside investments in reasing the national income is a characteristic of the national economic plan for 1979. The plan for next year will initially assume a greater balancing of the economy. The road to this goal leads through a wide set of actions aimed at a considerable improvement in management effectiveness. These are tasks for the entire national economy, for all its links in the country. Considerable obligations will rest with Katowice Voivodship in their correct implementation, in view of the concentration here of highly qualified cadres, the production potential and raw material and energy base, and our share in satisfying domestic and export needs.

We also possess a mighty army of party and social activists, of whom our party's leaders, and Comrade Edward Gierek personally, as well as the entire country, can and do expect much. [applause]

The great industrial working class and our region's whole community are well known for their high sense of responsibility to their country and their civic attitude, which has been and continues to be expressed through the combination of one's own individual interest with the superior interest of the people and of our socialist state. The people of Silesia and the basin testify to this truth by their deeds. Through years of People's Poland they have always stood and still stand in the front rank of those who have shouldered the most difficult tasks, the greatest obligations and who, in implementing them, have always set and continue to set the example of ideological fervor and efficient, effective action. [applause]

This glorious workers' tradition of leading in the effort for our motherland, in coming forward with new initiatives, in multiplying its strength and importance in the world, in improving its citizens' quality of life today tells us to do all we can to create conditions needed for satisfactory completion of the difficult tasks which face us for 1979.

The factor that will ensure utilization of all possibilities existing in the economic potential that we have created will be our ability to give priority to problems of quality. In practice, this priority amounts to striving for achievement of the greatest possible congruence between output and the consumer's--that is, to giving preference to output of sought after goods, output which mollifies the stresses in management of raw and other materials, helps to improve all forms of cooperation, and which, in this way, creates conditions needed for achieving growing economic equilibrium.

Any improvement in broadly understood good management depends on ourselves, on every working person. We, the stewards of our socialist motherland, hold all this in our own hands. [applause]

Starting with these premises and responding to one idea put before the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by Comrade Edward Gierek, leader of our party and of the Polish people, guided by our responsibility for the construction of our republic's strength and prosperity, for the prosperity of our people, we have taken up the cause of deeds marking the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

It is the voivodship committee executive's view that initiation of the deeds which will mark this anniversary--so close to the heart of every Pole, every patriot--will be of great importance for implementation of the tasks of the 35th year of socialist Poland, for putting into practice our social and economic development strategy as outlined by our party. [applause]

Esteemed comrades! In putting forward the ideas of deeds marking the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, we must bear in mind the relation between the party-inspired and organized good work movement and the systematic, everyday effort on the part of our party itself and its activists, all PZPR members, all social and trade union activists, our leading cadres and all workers' groups.

This seed will yield the desired fruit when it falls on the well-prepared soil of general, considered and effective streamlining our socioeconomic reality. [applause]

Dear comrades, civic and patriotic postures are strengthened in frank discussions and consultations with entire work forces, with all the working people. New ambitions and daring projects are created by teams in which exemplary and socialist human relations are present. We are the champions of such a social climate, of such relations among colleagues at work, among all Poles. This has already yielded favorable results in past implementation of the program of the sixth and seventh congresses, a program marked with unprecedented dynamics yielding effects felt by the whole nation, despite the difficulties and tensions resulting from the immense range and unusual pace of transformations in our economy and our entire life.

At present, on the threshold of the jubilee of People's Poland, we PZPR members will show with our own example that we can do even more, and that we shall carry the whole people away with intensified efforts for the further flourishing of our beloved socialist fatherland. [applause] We shall hold responsible talks with all party members and with all working people of Katowice Voivodship. Their purpose will be that every Pole and patriot should render a personal account to his own civic conscience and answer the question: What have I done so far for the socialist fatherland, what can and should I do in 1979, the year of its anniversary?

In the draft of ideological and organizational premises of the program "Action on the 35th Anniversary of People's Poland," distributed among the comrades, we are defining the main trends of action which should find reflection in commitments entered upon. We are convinced that the comrades will add a number of valuable supplements to this draft during today's discussion. Its essence should be enriched all the time, tested in the course of everyday functioning of individual party echelons and organizations. This way, our voivodship organization will be the organizer, on an even wider scale, of the working people's patriotic efforts for the benefit of socialist Poland, for attaining historic goals outlined by the party with our people's prosperous future in mind, for an increasingly rich life for all Poles. We have no more important matter than its general prosperity. [applause] [end recording]

After the speech by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, there was a discussion during which the miners' production achievements were highly appraised.

During 10 months of this year, they extracted more than 161 million tons of coal. The metallurgical and power workers also performed well during this period. Much progress has been made in concentration of industrial investments. Much attention was devoted in speeches to implementation of quality tasks. It was noted during the discussion that their realization requires a proper and rational exploitation of production potential.

Next, the members of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee plenum and the chairman of conferences of workers' self-government at plants in Silesia and the basin addressed an appeal to the working people of Katowice Voivodship. It was read by Zygmunt (Kalingwski), a miner and combine operator at Boleslaw Smialy collective. Here is a portion of the appeal.

[Begin recording (Kalinowski)] To all working people, to the society of Katowice Voivodship: Being convinced of your deep love for the fatherland, of the cordial ties with our party, we are asking you for a worthy reply to the appeal directed from the Sejm platform on the 60th anniversary of the regaining of independence by the leader of the party and nation, Comrade Edward Gierek, to the citizens of the republic. We are appealing to the working people, to all inhabitants of our region, to the ardent patriots, for personal affirmation by civic action of the sincere commitment to People's Poland and of the constant readiness to serve its general development with honest work and knowledge. [end recording]

The plenum unanimously adopted the appeal directed to the working people of Katowice Voivodship, urging the celebration with action of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

BRIEFS

COAL OUTPUT--According to the latest data, Poland will extract 192,200,000 tons of coal this year. With output growing each year it is calculated that by 1985 it will have amounted to almost 230 million tons a year. The growing output goes hand in hand with constant modernization and expansion of the mines. In the Rybnik coal basin alone 19 collieries are being modernized at present. The Rybnik coal, by the way, is the highest grade coking coal. [Text] [Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD]

KOPEC IN FINLAND--Helsinki, 9 Nov, PAP--Polish Minister of Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec stayed in Finland at the invitation of Finnish Minister of Commerce and Industry Eero Rantala. They conducted talks focused on further development of cooperation between engineering industries of the two countries. During the visit, the Polish delegation got acquainted with the activities of some enterprises cooperating with the Polish engineering industry. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD]

NEW VICE MINISTER NAMED--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wieslaw Bek first vice minister of culture and arts. W. Bek is a PZPR member. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 78 p 5 AU]

FRENCH TU VISITORS--The official delegation of the French General Federation of Labor (CGT), which visited Poland under Secretary Livio Mascarello on 2-7 November, informed the Polish Central Trade Union Council of the French socioeconomic situation and trade union problems, studied the current tasks of the Polish TU movement and discussed the WFTU activities and the development of Polish-French trade union cooperation. The delegation was received by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 78 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Summit Talks Continue 9 Nov

AU091930Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--The official talks between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of Austria, continued at the Palace of the Republic of Bucharest on November 9. In the same friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem, the two heads of state resumed the dialogue on current international questions, highlighting the wish of Romania and Austria to strengthen cooperation internationally, to make an increased contribution to settling the major problems of present-day world in the interest of peoples, of peace and collaboration among nations.

During the talks, it was assessed that among the fundamental issues of our epoch are the eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of gaps among countries, the building of a new international economic order which should secure the faster progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular, as also world economic stability. Likewise, it was stressed that Romania and Austria declare for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and conflict still persisting in various parts of the world, for the renunciation of military confrontations among states, for the promotion on a large scale of the political, peaceful negotiations as the sole means of solving disputed issues. In this context, stress was laid on the need for intensified efforts for establishing a lasting and equitable peace in the Middle East, by political means and with the participation of all the parties concerned, which should lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the solving of the Palestinian people's problems, to the guaranteeing of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all the countries in the region. As regards the situation in Africa, it was assessed that all the problems of that continent, the litigious issues in particular, should be solved by the Africans themselves, excluding any military or other kind of external immixture.

Reaffirming the particular importance of continuing and consolidating detente, as also of more broadly developing international cooperation, the two presidents expressed the resolve of Romania and Austria to act for efficient disarmement and military disengagement measures without which peace and security in Europe and throughout the world cannot be conceived. The exchanges of views pointed to the need for the effective participation of all states, regardless of their size and social system, in the international life, in solving the problems on which mankind's progress, peace and security depend.

Kirchschlaeger Tours Bucharest

AU091415Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpts] Official talks between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger were resumed at the Palace of the Republic this morning.

After the talks, the high-ranking Austrian guest, accompanied by Prime Minister of the government Manea Manescu, by Bucharest Mayor General Ion Dinca and by other Romanian and Austrian officials, toured Bucharest. First they visited the Drumul Taberei residential area where the Austrian president was shown the main aspects of this modern Bucharest district. The guests then visited the electronic calculator enterprise located in the Pipera industrial area.

The Austrian president also laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and the fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Receives Diplomatic Chiefs

AU091416Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received at the Victoria Square Palace the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest. The Austrian president had a cordial talk with the diplomatic corps members. The meeting was attended by our country's minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and by other Romanian officials, as well as by the Austrian officials accompanying President Kirchschlaeger on his official visit to our country.

Visits Brasov County

AU092022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, and Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger left for Brasov County on November 9. Gheorghe Dumitrache, chairman of the county people's council, gave a dinner at the Brasov Army House in honour of the distinguished guests.

Brasov Activities Reported

AU111435Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov, AGERPRES--On Friday morning, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, and Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger, visited the Brasov enterprise, social and cultural establishments, as well as historical and art monuments of that town. The distinguished guests were accompanied on this visit by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and by other Romanian officials.

On this visit, the federal president was also accompanied by the Austrian officials having come with him to Romania and by Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, Austria's ambassador in Bucharest.

At the truck enterprise, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and the officials accompanying him were warmly welcomed by Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, by Ioan Draghici, mayor of the municipality, and by many workers.

Speaking about the Romanian truck industry, Viorel Husea, general director of the relevant central, said that the Brasov enterprise had produced so far 500,000 various types of motor vehicles. Annually producing 34,000 trucks, Romania places among the first six big European producers of motor vehicles, meeting the country's requirements and supplying a great number of trucks and motor vehicles to export.

Referring to the efforts made for diversifying the gamut of engines and motor vehicles, the hosts pointed to the importance the collectivity of the Brasov enterprise attaches to the collaboration with the Austrian "Steyr" firm which has a good experience in this domain.

During their visit, the guests were appreciative of the achievements of the Brasov collectivity. Austria's president wrote in the visitor's book of the enterprise: The works is an example of clearsighted planning, of impressive technical achievement and of high technicality. I sincerely congratulate you for all this and I would be glad if you collaborated broadly with Austrian enterprises.

Next, the guests visited the new districts of Brasov which are illustrative of the efforts made by the Romanian state for securing ever better living conditions to the working people, of the care for continually raising the working people's standard of living.

The school of Scheii Brasovului was also visited--old settlement of culture, where generations of Romanian scholars learned. The guests also saw round Biserica Neagra (the Black Church), a remarkable Gothic art monument after which they stopped at Poiana Brasov.

The same day in the afternoon, the president of Austria and the officials accompanying him returned to Bucharest.

Talks Continue 10 Nov

AU1020040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 10, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of Austria, met again, continuing the dialogue on the prospects of developing the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, on the examination of current international political problems of common interest.

During the talk, the two presidents pointed to the joint wish of promoting the Romanian-Austrian relations on multiple planes, the cooperation between the two states in international life.

The Romanian-Austrian top-level dialogue continued then at a dinner in which Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Mrs Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger participated. The talks and dinner passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere, under the sign of the relations of friendship established between the two countries.

Official Documents Signed 11 Nov

AU1113OO [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0747 GMT on 11 November 1978 begins a live relay from the Palace of the Republic on the signing of official Romanian-Austrian documents following Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger's visit to Romania.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger sign the joint communique between Romania and Austria. The announcer states that "Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger, Romanian party-state officials and the Austrian officials accompanying Kirchschlaeger in his visit are also present at the ceremony." According to the announcer, Ceausescu and Kirchschlaeger shaked hands.

President Nicolae Ceausescu takes the floor at 0750 and speaks about the continuous development of relations of friendship between Romania and Austria, with consecutive translation into German. He touches very briefly on international matters. Ceausescu ends his speech at 0755 GMT.

President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger immediately takes the floor and refers to the Romanian and Austrian joint desire to implement the final document of the Helsinki conference within the framework of relations between Romania and Austria. His speech is translated into Romanian sentence by sentence. He ends his speech at 0802 GMT. According to the announcer the two heads of states again shake hands. The live relay ends at 0804 GMT.

Ceausescu Speech

AU111302Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0747 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text of speech of President Nicolae Ceausescu at the signing ceremony of Romanian-Austrian documents following Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger's visit to Romania, in Bucharest 11 November 1978--live in Romanian with consecutive translation into German]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Kirchschlaeger, gentlemen and esteemed friends, once again I would like to express my satisfaction and that of the State Council and government and the satisfaction of the Romanian people with the continuous development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Austria.

Mr President, your visit and the talks which we conducted and the joint communique we signed a short time ago reflect these relations and the joint desire to continuously expand this cooperation.

We want the economic, scientific-technical and cultural exchanges, as well as relations between our peoples to continuously expand. At the same time, we want to cooperate closely in achieving relations of cooperation among the peoples of the European Continent to implement the documents signed in Helsinki on disarmament, on a new international economic order and a policy of detente and peace.

Please take with you the feelings of friendship harbored by the Romanian people, and wishes to the friendly Austrian people for well-being, happiness, freedom and independence. [applause]

Kirchschlaeger Speech

AU111304Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0747 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text of speech by Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger at the signing of Romanian-Austrian documents following his visit to Romania, in Bucharest 11 November 1978--in German with consecutive translation into Romanian]

[Text] Much esteemed Mr President, much esteemed Mrs Ceausescu, ladies and gentlemen, from the very beginning of our meeting there was complete agreement in connection with the fact that our activity must be aimed at implementing all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

This is a path we must constantly follow in relations between our countries and peoples. It is a path upon which we have long agreed and I am pleased that we are recording new progress on this path.

Mr President, I am also very grateful to you that from the very beginning you conducted talks with us in a very sincere manner and thus created the atmosphere which finally led to this signing of the joint communique. This is the way in which we want to continue to cooperate.

Certainly, in breaching some questions we were able to become better acquainted with our viewpoints and, at the same time, were able to set the landmark to give a new impetus to deepening relations between our countries.

Before departing from your hospitable country, the Socialist Republic of Romania, please allow me, much esteemed Mr President and esteemed Mrs Ceausescu, to express thanks to you and to all Romanian people for the generous hospitality that was also reflected in the smiles of the people who welcomed us everywhere.

I wish Romania great success in cooperation for world peace as an independent and sovereign state and a state with equal rights. I want to assure you that the Austrian people will also cooperate to achieve a peaceful and happy Europe. The only thing left to say is, again, we thank you cordially and will meet you in Vienna. [applause]

Taxation Agreements Signed

AU111340Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 11, in Bucharest, the convention was signed between Romania and Austria, concerning the confirmation of the baccalaureate and the protocol on the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the convention between the two countries for avoiding double taxation. The documents were signed, on Romanian side by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction, and on the Austrian side, by Willibald Pahr, federal minister for foreign affairs.

Kirchschlaeger's Departure Reported

AU111306 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0902 GMT 11 November 1978 begins a live relay from Bucharest Otopeni International Airport on the departure of Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and his wife, Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger.

According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and their wives are welcomed with applause at the airport by the Bucharest residents who have gone there to see off the high-ranking Austrian guests. The two presidents are reported as reviewing the honor guard, and the announcer states that "State Council and government members, as well as other Romanian civilian and military officials, are also present at the airport." The national anthems of the two countries are played.

The Austrian president is reported as taking leave of the Romanian officials by cordially shaking hands. In the meantime, the announcer reviews Romanian-Austrian relations and stresses the importance of the documents signed a short time ago for developing these relations. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and their wives take leave of each other by cordially shaking hands and expressing their satisfaction with the results of the visit. The high-ranking Austrian guests are then reported boarding the plane. The live relay ends at 0916, without any speeches being exchanged.

GLIGA, AURAM INTERVIEWED BY AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS

AU081636Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Ludwig Marton report on Austrian journalists' recent talks with Romanian ministers or deputy ministers in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest--"We are preparing curselves here in Romania with an open heart for President Kirchschlaeger's visit and hope that it will result in a further deepening of our already trouble-free, good relations and in an expansion of our cooperation in all fields."

This was stated recently by Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga in a talk with Austrian journalists in Bucharest. In reply to a question about possible similar positions that could facilitate approaches to improvements, Gliga declared that such similar positions could result only from the specific situation of the two countries. Austria is a neutral state. "We are in a different position in this respect", he said, adding that both states however, were small or medium-sized countries whose common interest was the preservation of peace. Thus there was good cooperation in preparing the Helsinki CSCE as well as the follow-up conference in Belgrade, and there is also agreement on the Middle East problem and on the need to comply with UN Resolution No 242 as well as the disarmament question. A closer look shows that the differences are only in shadings--thus, for example, Romania pleads for a separate Palestinian state while Austria is for the self-determination of the Palestinians--but all this is no reason for differences of opinion, he said.

Asked about the human rights issue, the deputy minister criticized the Western press, charging that its reporting was partly to blame for the meager results of the Belgrade meeting which fell far short of expectations. The Western press, he said, placed the humanitarian question in the foreground, treated it one-sidely, generalized isolated cases and thus created a picture that did not tally with the realities. "We do not want to play down the significance of this question--it is an essential issue, but the Helsinki Final Act, which is a balanced compromise among 35 states, must be viewed as an entity which can only be implemented as a whole, and not in bits and pieces." The true humanitarian problems result from quite different questions, such as unemployment or the emigration of people from their homeland to other countries because of economic difficulties. Neither the East nor the West has succeeded in achieving a perfect solution to these problems, he said.

Hence, he went on to say, it is important to seek together, through dialog, solutions that bring both sides closer together rather than play up individual cases whose existence is certainly not denied by anyone. Only recently the Vienna press asserted that there are still unresolved cases of family reunification between Romania and Austria without, however, mentioning the cases that have already been solved. "We have our laws and you have yours; these cases will be solved in keeping with the law," Gliga declared, but he admitted at the same time that there are some cases which probably can never be solved.

The other problem which led to the unsatisfactory results of Belgrade lies outside of Europe, Gliga declared, referring--without specifically mentioning the Soviet Union, Cuba or any other state--to attempts at domination in Africa. Nevertheless, Helsinki was a success, and it is hoped tha the process will continue in Madrid in 1980 on the experts' level. At any rate, he said, there is no crisis of ideas. [sentence as published] On the contrary, some even believe that so many proposals were submitted in Belgrade as to render the choice difficult.

To the question of whether the visit of Chinese party and government chief Hua Kuo-feng had caused Romania any difficulties in the socialist camp, Gliga replied that this visit was a natural event in the relations between Bucharest and Peking. These relations thus entered a phase of intensification in all fields. "He who knows our foreign policy has interpreted this in such a way, but there have also been different views. Perhaps these people do not know our foreign policy, or wanted to deliberately give it a different aspect. Our relations with China cannot be depicted as being directed against other states. Our aim is good relations with all other countries, and therefore our relations with Peking cannot be to anyone's detriment. China's participation in international politics is a positive factor because it is natural that this big country makes its contribution toward solving international questions." Gliga rejected as evil slander rumors about a "Belgrade-Bucharest axis" in connection with Hua's visit to Yugoslavia, or rumors about any attempt by China to exert influence in the Balkans.

Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry, and chairman of the joint government commission for economic cooperation, expressed optimism about the prospects of economic cooperation between Romania and Austria. In its 1975-1980 5-year plan Bucharest wants to double the trade volumn with Austria, and negotiations with various big Austrian companies have already made good progress, he said. The Austrian side has also confirmed that the 3 billion schillings trade volume (1.8 billion schillings worth of exports to, and 1.2 billion schillings imports from, Romania) of 1976 was boosted by 13 percent last year, and a similar increase is expected this year. Minister Avram called the planned doubling of the trade volume "not easy, but feasible." Even now Austria occupies 13th place in the overall Romanian foreign trade statistics including the socialist countries. It is hoped that on the occasion of Kirchschlaeger's visit a long-negotiated large cooperation project between Brasov truck works and the Austrian Steyer Company could be given a new impetus. In addition, cooperation in third markets is to be intensified.

Alexandru Margaritescu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, declared that the 2 billion schillings loan granted by Austria in 1976, although providing a framework for various contracts and although other contracts were pending, was so far only 20-25 percent used. The deputy minister attributed a certain stagnation in the years prior to 1976 to the fact that the offers on both sides were at first not particularly satisfactory and that the Austrian offers especially were not very favorable as far as prices were concerned--others, including the Japanese, undercut these offers. Both Romania and Austrian firms should make greater efforts to achieve a better use of the loan, he said, but he, too, feels that the stagnation has been overcome.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA 'THIS MONTH'

AU101743Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay a friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the course of this month at the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY Chairman.

TURKISH PREMIER ECEVIT ARRIVES 12 NOVEMBER

AU121325Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit arrived in Bucharest today on an official visit, together with wife (Rahshan) Ecevit.

The Turkish prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun; Senator (Meshet Akmandor); (Ozdemir Idgit), deputy secretary general for political affairs; (Kurduz Karikul), secretary general for foreign trade at the Ministry of Commerce, and other officials.

The state colors of the two countries were displayed at Otopeni Airport, where the guests were met by Prime Minister Manescu and his wife Maria Manescu; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foriegn trade and international economic cooperation; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other officials. The national anthems of the Republic of Turkey and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. A military guard presented arms.

Cooperation Talks Begin

AU121820Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon, Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conferred with Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun. They examined the current stage of bilateral relations in economic, technical and commercial areas, measures to implement the agreements concluded on the occasion of the exchange of high level visits, and possibilities for expanding cooperation in new fields of common interest.

CEAUSESCU GREETS NETO ON ANGOLA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU121325Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0903 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov, AGERPRES--On the third anniversary of the proclamation of the state independence and of the foundation of the People's Republic of Angola, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to Agostinho Neto a telegram, reading among others:

I believe that in the spirit of the traditional friendship and solidarity relations established between us at a time when the Angolese people was fighting for national liberation, good Romanian-Angolese relations will further develop to the advantage of both peoples, of the fight for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for the building a new international economic order, to the advantage of peace and collaboration among nations.

In turn, Prime Minister Manea Manescu addressed to Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, a congratulatory telegram on the same occasion.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL ON BIRTHDAY

AU101325Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov, AGERPRES--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, on his 65th birthday.

I am expressing this time too, the telegram reads, my conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party will keep developing to the benefit of our two countries and peoples, in the interest of international peace and collaboration.

UNION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

AU111520Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UTC] held a plenary session today. The session examined the concerns of the UTC bodies and organizations to improve the organization's life, its work style and methods. Discussing the entire activity carried out by the bodies and organizations in a critical and self-critical manner, the participants in the plenary session adopted a comprehensive plan of measures to intensify the activity aimed at the young generation's communist education.

STANE POTOCAR RETURNS FROM 5-DAY TOUR OF BRITAIN

LD102316Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Nov, TANJUG--Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned here today from a five-day visit to Great Britain. While in Great Britain, Gen Potocar was received by Mr Fred Mulley, secretary of state for defense. During his visit, Gen Potocar also met with the defense chief of staff, chiefs of staff and other representatives of Great Britain's Armed Forces. Gen Potocar also had talks on further bilateral cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries and visited some units and institutions of all of Great Britain's arms of armed forces.

SRI LANKA'S HAMEED CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Tito

LD091640Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Today, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and had a lengthy and friendly talk with him.

In his capacity as special envoy, Minister Hameed conveyed to the president of the republic greetings from J.R. Jayawardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and stated Sri Lanka's views about the further activity of the nonalined movement in the present international situation.

President Tito paid tribute to Sri Lanka and to Minister Hameed personally for successful involvement in implementing obligations as chairman of the movement between the fifth and the sixth summits, and for contributing to the nonalined activity.

President Tito particularly stressed the importance of active participation by all nonalined countries in preparing for the Havana summit next year, so that, through a democratic exchange of views and coordination of attitudes, the movement's solidarity and action unity would be strengthened, allowing the movement to further affirm itself as an influential, independent factor in resolving acute world problems. This equally represents the nonalined countries' national interests and the international community's broader interests for world stability and peace. In this connection, the president pointed to the Coordinating Bureau's role and the particular importance of forthcoming ministerial meetings of this nonalined coordinating body. The president also stressed the significance of the nonalined activity within the UN framework.

In discussing topical problems in international relations, President Tito said that the existing world situation called for fresh initiatives by nonalined countries. Their persistent and energetic involvement was also necessary with the aim of building a new, international economic order and consolidating mutual cooperation by relying on one's own forces.

Josip Brhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; M.L.A. Refai, Sri Lanka's ambassador in the SFRY; and others also took part in the talks.

Joint Communique Issued

LD101530Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Apparent text of joint communique on the visit of Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed to Yugoslavia, issued in Belgrade on 10 November]

[Text] "A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 6-9 November, 1978, at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

"Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, received the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, who gave him a message from his excellency J. R. Jayawardene. The message referred to the nonalined movement's further activity and to questions of importance for developing bilateral relations. The foreign minister of Sri Lanka acquainted Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, with the proposal by President J.R. Jayawardene for the establishment of a world body for disarmament within the UN system. He also conveyed Sri Lanka's deep gratitude to President Tito for his constant caring and great contribution to strengthening and developing the nonalined movement.

"Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, received the foreign minister of Sri Lanka. On this occasion, talks were held on further developing bilateral relations and on some international questions.

"During the visit, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on relations between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, on current international problems, on the nonalined movement's situation as well as on future actions and forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries.

"Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Minister Hameed exchanged views on bilateral relations. All talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality, which characterizes the very friendly relations existing between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, two nonalined countries.

"The federal secretary for foreign affairs and the foreign minister of Sri Lanka emphasized that the declaration and program of action of the Belgrade ministerial conference of nonalined countries, reflecting the conclusions and decisions of the fifth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Colombo, represented a dynamic platform for the nonalined countries' activity under the present, very complex international conditions. They also emphasized that the 2 October, 1978 ministerial conference of nonalined countries and the ministerial meeting of countries belonging to Group 77, held on 28 September 1978 at the UN headquarters in New York, represented important steps in continuing the nonalined countries' joint action and in applying conclusions of the nonalined countries' ministerial conference, which referred to the main concrete questions on the agenda of the UN General Assembly's 23d session.

"The decision of the nonalined countries' ministerial meeting on admitting SWAPO as a full member of the nonalined movement is an expression of the consistent and resolute support to the liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against colonialism and racism.

"The two ministers considered the immediate tasks facing the nonalined countries within the framework of preparations for the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of holding, for the first time, an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo, Mozambique, at the beginning of 1979, to consider the situation in southern Africa. The meeting will offer an opportunity to show increased solidarity with the liberation movements and the frontline states. They agreed that this meeting was very important, due to the latest developments in southern Africa, and emphasized their readiness to make maximum efforts for its success, in the closest cooperation with the host country, Mozambique, the liberation movements in southern Africa, the frontline countries, and all African and other nonalined countries.

"They agreed that holding the Coordination Bureau's regular annual ministerial meeting would be of exceptional importance, especially because this meeting is to be devoted to preparations for the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana.

"The ministers emphasized that it was essential for further affirmation of the nonalined movement, as an independent world and nonbloc factor, that the nonalined countries consistently abide by the principles of nonalinement and continue formulating and submitting new initiatives and proposals for solving big and topical problems of international relations as they develop. Their engagement in solving international problems and in promoting international cooperation represents an irreplaceable contribution to a progressive changing of world political and economic relations, a contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and all forms of hegemony and foreign domination.

"Both sides emphasized that the nonalined countries should intensify their efforts to peacefully solve existing disputes and eliminate potential conflict-ridden situations among nonalined countries, on the basis of recommendations of the nonalined countries' ministerial conference. To this end, it was emphasized as especially important that the nonalined countries should safeguard and further develop solidarity and unity of action, as a precondition and guarantee for the success of their future actions. According to both sides, this can be best ensured by constant coordination of efforts in all concrete questions, by means of patient and democratic coordination of stances, as well as by promotion of mutual cooperation through gradual and constant implementation of programs of action relying on their own forces.

"The two ministers emphasized the importance of participation by all nonalined countries in the sixth summit conference in Havana to ensure its success in consolidating the nonalined movement and to reflect the movement's unity and its adherence to the basic principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary, highly assessed the role of Sri Lanka as the nonalined movement chairman and the great contribution made by Minister Hameed to the movement's activity, especially to the success of the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries' in Belgrade.

"In considering the international situation, Foreign Secretary J. Vrhovec and Minister A.C. S. Hameed assessed that world development continued to be burdened by many contradictions, numerous problems and hotbeds of crisis, which represent constant danger to world peace and security. They emphasized that existing stagnation in the process of detente was primarily the result of attempts to limit this process to the great powers and rival blocs.

"In this connection, they emphasized the need to make detente universal, embracing all world regions and all aspects of international life, which means that all members of the international community which strive for independence, freedom, peace and social progress should equally participate in solving key international problems.

"The two ministers noted with concern that the deteriorated world economic conditions, accompanied by the increase in protectionism in international trade and monetary instability, were reflected very negatively in the developing countries' economy and further deepened the gap which separates them from the developing world. At the same time, they emphasized that, despite general awareness of the interdependence of all sections of the world economy, the developed countries had so far not shown the necessary readiness to thoroughly change existing international economic relations, which continue to reproduce economic inequality and dependence, thus endangering not only the functioning of the world economy but also introducing dangerous elements of political instability in the world.

"Therefore both ministers again stressed the need to achieve firm progress in the present talks between the developing and developed countries on establishing a new international economic order, whose aim is to create the necessary prerequisites for both the development of the developing countries and for the progress of all countries, regardless of their size and level of development. In this respect, they emphasized that they expected a full contribution on the part of the UN committee, in which all members are represented, to attaining successful negotiations in this field.

"The two sides expressed serious concern over the continued arms race, reflected in the dissemination and perfecting of means for mass annihilation. They underlined their full readiness to wholeheartedly strive for implementation of the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, at which a large majority of mankind pointed out the urgent need to cease the arms race in view of the extremely dangerous consequences that it already has for peace, security and world economic development.

"The two sides emphasized that the nonalined countries must maintain the dynamics created at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, giving full support to the negotiating mechanism set up on this occasion.

"In considering the Middle East situation, the two ministers assessed this area as one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world. They reiterated that a permanent, just, peace-loving and all-embracing solution could be achieved only on the conferences of the nonalined countries and revelant UN resolutions.

"Both ministers expressed serious concern about the present unfavorable and dangerous development in southern Africa. They denounced the attempts by racist, colonialist and imperialist forces to frustrate the efforts of the African, nonalined and other countries to achieve independence of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and to liquidate apartheid in South Africa. They also emphasized their countries' determination to continue helping the liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for freedom and national independence and for the liquidation of colonialism and the apartheid policy.

"The two ministers pointed out that the international community should most resolutely denounce the latest attempt by the racist regime in the South African Republic to prevent the true independence of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their only legitimate representative, with the help of its occupation forces, thus violating the UN decisions.

"Both sides emphasized the great importance of the United Nations in the struggle for new international political and economic relations and reiterated their determination to contribute to strengthening the efficacy of this international organization as the widest forum for solution of world problems. They expressed their opposition to attempts to extract the essential problems of the current world from the UN domain and advocated the most efficacious application of this organization's decisions and resolutions.

"Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, in separate talks, agreed that the very close bilateral relations should be further promoted through development and intensification of economic cooperation. In this connection, it was agreed that a Yugoslav economic delegation should shortly visit Sri Lanka to identify the fields of economic and investment cooperation, in light of the new development policy undertaken by the government of Sri Lanka under President J.R. Jayawardene.

"The visit by A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, to Yugoslavia has been mutually assessed as an important contribution to further developing the traditional friendship, understanding and cooperation between the two countries, on both the international and bilateral planes.

"Minister A.C.S. Hameed invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to visit Sri Lanka. The invitation has been accepted with great pleasure, while its date will be determined later."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD091436Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslavia and Mozambique categorically condemn southern African racist regimes' aggressive acts against the front-line countries and note with satisfaction the great progress in the armed liberation struggle in the region, the joint communique today issued on the talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and visiting Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano states.

Yugoslavia and Mozambique reject the so-called internal solution as an "attempt to postpone and prevent, through neo-colonialist pressures and the imposing of solutions, the attainment of real independence by Zimbabwe and Namibia."

"Colonialism and racism in southern Africa should be brought to an end as a matter of urgency, in accordance with the demands of the liberation movements, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, SWAPO of Namibia, and A.N.C. of South Africa as the only genuine representatives of their respective peoples", the communique states.

In view of all the circumstances, the two ministers were of the opinion that it is indispensable to continue and to increase material, political and diplomatic support and assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa, the communique states.

The Yugoslav and Mozambique ministers agreed that the forthcoming extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries in Maputo next January will be of exceptional importance for further strengthening of the political and armed struggle of these liberation movements.

The Maputo meeting will represent an important step in the preparations for the nonaligned summit in Havana, it is stressed in the document.

Vrhovec and Chissano noted that certain unsolved problems from the colonial past, differences and interferences from the outside have contributed to misunderstandings, tension and even armed conflicts among African countries. The two ministers appealed that these, as well as all international conflicts, should be settled by "respecting mutual interests and in accordance with the UN and OAU charters and the principles of nonaligned policy".

The two ministers stated their concern over the present stagnation in negotiations on international economic issues. They pointed out the need for greater unity and coordination in the work of the nonaligned in relation to this question.

In discussing bilateral cooperation the two ministers emphasized the need for initiating closer dialogues concerning all current questions and agreed on the need for advancing economic cooperation. Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit Mozambique.

MORE ON VISIT, ACTIVITIES OF ZIMBABWE'S ROBERT MUGABE

Meets With Kurtovic

LD092220Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, held talks today with the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] delegation led by Robert Mugabe, ZANU president and coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. Mugabe expressed his warmest gratitude for the consistent support and assistance extended by our country and SAWPY to the Patriotic Front, the ZANU movement and the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedom and genuine independence. The two sides discussed the situation in southern Africa, in Rhodesia in particular, in the light of the latest maneuvers by the racist regimes to thwart the independence of the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples. They condemned the regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria and the forces which support them.

Talks were also held at the SAWPY Federal Conference today on issues of SAWPY-ZANU cooperation. Marin Cetinic, vice president of the Federal Conference, Istvan Rajcan, member of the Presidium Secretariat, and Joze Bozic, chairman of the coordinating committee for assistance to liberation movements, also took part in these talks. They discussed specific forms and substance of future SAWPY-ZANU cooperation. Perka Vitorovic, secretary of the conference for questions on the social position of Yugoslav women and Dana Milosavljenic, member of the Conference Presidium also held talks today with (Terai Ropa), secretary for questions of ZANU women.

Discusses Nonalined With Vrhovec

LD092136Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and coleader of the Patriotic Front, held a length and friendly talk this evening along with their associates.

The exchange of views embraced the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe, the activities and preparations of the nonalined before the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo as well as at the bilateral and broader international level, and Yugoslavia's continuing support to the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom and independence.

Robert Mugabe presented detailed assessments of the latest development of the Zimbabwe situation and stressed that only armed struggle could lead to genuine independence.

Robert Mugabe expressed particular gratitude to Yugoslavia and to nonalined countries for all their help and assistance to the Patriotic Front and to the movement of the Namibian people and to SWAPO. He stressed the significance of the nonalined countries' support aimed at accelerating thedecolonization process in southern Africa and opposing all attempts at imposing neocolonialist solutions.

Josip Vrhovec expressed Yugoslavia's readiness to continue extending comprehensive support and assistance to southern African liberation movements. He pointed out the significance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries in Maputo, which would extend support and provide incentive to the liberation struggle of southern Africa.

The talks also dealt with other international activities.

Dragomir Petrovic and Ignacij Golob, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs, Dusan Marinkovic, head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and others took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side.

Josiah Tongogara, ZANU's defense chief, (Terai Ropa), secretary for women's affairs and others comprised the ZANU delegation.

Received by Defense Official

LD101800Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov, TANJUG--Assistant Secretary in the Yugoslav Secretariat for National Defence, Gen Dane Petkovski today received a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) headed by President Robert Mugabe. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia. President Mugabe and Zimbabwe's Secretary of Defence J. Tongogara expressed interest in the experiences of the Yugoslav people's liberation war and the socialist revolution. Gen Petkovski informed them in detail on the struggle of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia to achieve social and national liberation.

Visit Ends

LD112100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov, TANJUG--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), headed by president of this liberation movement and co-president of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe, left Belgrade today. The delegation visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference.

SFRY, USSR OPTIMISTIC REGARDING ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU102043Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 78 p 9 AU

[Zivojin Todorovic article: "Advancement of Economic Cooperation Between the USSR and Yugoslavia: Optimism on Both Sides"]

[Summary] Boris Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has recently concluded a 7-day visit to our country during which an agreement on further developing cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber was signed. This visit and the talks held on this occasion were the reason for an interview with Lazar Lakocevic, secretary of the section for promoting economic cooperation with the Soviet Union of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

According to a long-term agreement on trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia, the overall value of trade in both directions should total the sum of $14.2 billion by 1980. Our exports should total $6.9 billion and imports $7.3 billion. As early as in 1976, the first year of the long-term agreement, the value of trade totaled $2.4 billion, or 12 percent more than in the previous year. This trend continued in 1977, when the value of trade totaled $2.7 billion, or 12.5 percent more than in 1976. By mid-September this year, the commodity trade between the two countries totaled $2.26 billion.

Some 50 percent of Yugoslav exports to the USSR comprises machinery and industrial equipment and nearly 30 percent consists of consumer goods. Exports of shipbuilding industry products, metallurgical equipment, electrical engineering products, machine tools, automobile parts and gears make up the largest part of overall exports. The Iskra factory of Kranj has installed a complete electronic telephone exchange for the coming olympic games in Moscow, as well as a number of other exchanges in other Soviet cities. Yugoslav producers have also exported equipment for nuclear power plants in the USSR and the Krka factory of Novo Mesto is building a pharmaceutical plant in the USSR.

The value of work carried out by Yugoslav building enterprises in the USSR totals nearly $80 million. In the middle of 1976, we began exporting metallurgical equipment to the USSR and by the end of this year the value of this export should total some $200 million. However, one cannot be satisfied with the export to the USSR of farm produce and food products, which does not total even 1 percent of overall exports to the USSR. The export of corn and wheat seeds and fruit nursery plants is increasing and last year reached the value of $50 million. These last items are not on the official commodity lists. Yugoslavia imports from the USSR machinery and equipment for power generation and mining, machine tools, construction industry equipment, tractors, fuels, aluminum and so forth.

"The overall bilateral cooperation had undoubtedly been much increased by the Soviet financing of our economy. The interstate credit agreement of 1972 approved the delivery of Soviet equipment for electricity generation projects valued at $540 million, while last year this sum was increased by another $210 million. The complete utilization of these funds is envisaged by the end of December 1984. Among the largest undertakings is the transfer of Soviet technology in the production of alumina at Birac Near Zvornik, as well as the export of equipment for the Zenica steel mill, the Lukavac coking plant and so forth.

"The general conviction is that past experience in USSR-SFRY economic relations instills optimism on both sides for an increase and expansion of economic cooperation of mutual benefit."

CARTER'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY REFLECTS POLITICAL AIMS

AU112035Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Two events dominated the world economic arena last week: One was the termination of export of Iranian oil because of disorders in that country. The halt of the Iranian exports has caused serious alarm among the great oil consumers, particularly in the United States. The second important event is the recovery of the dollar on all important world exchanges following a decline over several months. Economic commentators in the world stress that this is the result of the determination of U.S. President Carter's administration, which has undertaken several measures to strengthen the value of the dollar. Dragan Colovic says more about this:

The strategy which President Carter has chosen, as U.S. commentators note, is the greatest political and economic gamble of his career. A Democratic president, he rejected the so-called neo-Keynesian concept based on accelerated economic growth and full employment and embraced the conservative doctrine which has always been applied by the Republicans during their time in power.

Carter decided in favor of a classical therapy with dosages of rather bitter pills as an urgent cure for the seriously ill U.S. economy, thus providing himself an opportunity to avoid more severe measures that might have had to follow later. This later time would be the time of the 1980 elections, when the electoral body must not be irritated, but must be presented a picture as if everything were in order in the U.S. economy, although this may only be an illusion.

President Carter's calculation is simple and consists of the fact that it is necessary to act now to reduce inflation, to strengthen the dollar and to return confidence in the strength of the U.S. economy by the election year, in 1980.

Naturally, there are prominent U.S. politicians and economists who evaluate the U.S. President's moves in a more sober manner and who are not guided by the spectacular, short-term tactical effects that can be seen in a rapid increase in the value of dollar on world exchanges and, naturally, by his electoral intentions.

Thus, well-known Nobel prize winner Paul Samuelson asks queries whether the dollar has lost sufficient value to make U.S. production costs sufficiently competitive to enable a successful cure of the basic American illness--the deficit in the balance of payments. Claiming that time will tell, Samuelson opposes the view that a recession is the sole salvation for the sick U.S. economy and the dollar. Other well-known personalities in U.S. political and economic life also hold similar views. Some of them see the main cause for the weakness of the U.S. economy in a drop of its productivity, under conditions in which social expenditures and expenditures for protection of the human environment, made necessary by contemporary industrial development, are increasing. For this reason, many economists propose that Carter's program be made complete by means of measures to give incentives to innovations and new, more productive investments.

Naturally, there are as many views as there are people. However, one thing is certainly correct: President Carter and his economic advisers have initiated strong activity not only against inflation and for the strengthening of the dollar and the tired U.S. economy, but also for votes. Waging an economic struggle, the U.S. President has also embarked on a political struggle. If he succeeds in the economic field, he will be much nearer another presidential term. According to U.S. law, he can serve only two terms. It appears that he subordinated everything to this goal. This is an economic and political gamble of his career, commentators say, which the U.S. President does not want to lose at any cost.

TITO PARTICIPATES IN NERETVA BATTLE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Receives Anniversary Officials

LD091554Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bugojno--Today at Gorica Villa in Bugojno, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and chairman of the committee for the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the battle to save the wounded across the Neretva River; and Mustafa Sefo, chairman of the committee for marking historic places and events in this battle. They informed President Tito about this year's activities designed to insure that the values and lessons of this battle make a permanent impression on our socialist community's peoples and nationalities, and to see that they are known and perpetuated by present and future generations. President Tito was also briefed on the building of the memorial on Makljen and a memorial museum and park at Jablanica. The memorial will be unveiled and the museum opened during the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the battle for the wounded on the Neretva River on Sunday, 12 November.

Delegations Attend Ceremony

LD121748Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jablanica--The central observance of the 35th anniversary of the glorious Neretva River battle is attended by official delegations of all sociopolitical organizations, of the federation, of the republics and provinces and of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA].

The SFRY delegation includes: Fadil Hodza, Branko Mikulic, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Stane Dolanc, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Mika Spiljak, Lazar Kolisevski, Vidoje Zarkovic, Todo Kortuvoc, Krsto Popovida, Djuro Kladarin, Risto Dzunov, Nikola Ljubicic and Azem Vlasi.

The Federation of Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] delegation included: Antun Biber, Filip Brajkovski, Mehmed Malici, Arsa Kovacevic and Toni Tuhner. The JNA delegation includes: Dzemil Sarac, Dusan Korac, Bruno Vuletic, Isidor Papo and Milan Acic. The Montenegrin delegation includes: Veljko Milatovic, Vojo Srzentic, Nenad Bucin, Andro Mugosa and Vukojica Boskovic. The Croat delegation includes: Jakov Blazevic, Ivica Gretic, Jozo Petrovic, Veljko Mazar and Milorad Viskovic. The Macedonian delegation includes: Bagoja Talekski, Firuz Demir, Josko Joskovski, Vera Terezijeva and Aco Spasevski. The Slovene delegation includes: Franc Cerenugel, Emil Tomazic, Vida Mikus, Ljubo Jasnic and Albert Jakopic. The Serb delegation includes: Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dragomir Milojevic, Ivan Stambolic and Uros Bajic. The Kosovo delegation includes: Mahmut Bakali, Mihajlo Zvicer, Sretko Trifunovic, Hasim Mustafa and Dzeljadin Nidza. And the Vojvodina delegation includes: Dusan Alimpic, Nikola Kmezic, Mihalj Bognar, Dusanka Uzelac and Milan Miladinovic.

Tito Attends, Returns to Bugojno

LD122130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, returned this afternoon to Bugojno from Jablanica. During the day, President Tito took part in the final events held at Makljen and Jablanica that were dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the historical Neretva battle for the wounded.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM ADOPTS RULES OF PROCEDURE

LD091636Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee recently adopted, on the basis of the LCY statute, the rules of procedure concerning organization and manner of work of the Presidium. It elaborates the internal organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the fulfillment of functions and rights of the members of this organ, the chairman, the Presidium secretary, the executive secretaries and working bodies.

The rules of procedure represent a continuation of the democratic practice which, over the years, has become customary in the LCY, or rather in the work of its highest organs. The provisions of the rules of procedure deserve special attention from the point of view of the practice which they sanction, because they place the Presidium--an expression of part of the democratic relations in society--at the center of these relations. This primarily concerns the responsibility of the leadership and individuals in it and the fact that the Presidium's work reflects the democratic character of the LCY, or rather its unity in the self-managing sociopolitical system, which still further consolidates the LCY within this system.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium is therefore a democratic organ, not a formal but a truly collective body, in which all its members, by collective work, participate in making decisions and in creating policy about all questions of the LCY and our society. This means that all its members, regardless of their functions and permament or temporary duties, are responsible for the Presidium's work.

This is clearly emphasized in the rules of procedure. "The Presidium is a collective, democratic, political body, in which all its members have equal rights and responsibility for its entire work in all fields of its activity. Individual duties of Presidium members do not give them the right to adopt, without agreement of the Presidium, decisions which bind anyone unless the Presidium empowers a member of the Presidium to do so. This does not apply to the president of the LCY in performance of his statutory rights and obligations."

The League of Communists will long continue to play a leading role with the purpose of constantly developing socialist self-managing democracy and society as a whole. It is the LCY's stance that this can be achieved only provided its organs--the Presidium, the Central Committee and others--make decisions democratically and collectively on all questions within its responsibility, in harmony with the sociopolitical system which it is building. This is the foundation of the present organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Our party, therefore, is not being built on hierarchical relations but in such a way that its most responsible members, regardless of their position in society, enjoy equal opportunity to express their creative possibilities, because the development of hierarchical relations directly contravenes the democratic development of the League of Communists at all levels of its organized activity.

These rules of procedure have also introduced the function of the Chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who in line with the agreement with and authority of the president of the LCY and in cooperation with the secretary and members of the Presidium, prepares and convenes sessions of this organ.

In the absence of the LCY president, he chairs the sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The chairman and secretary of the Presidium also maintain permanent contacts with the LCY president, inform him of all essential issues of interest for the work of the Presidium as well as of the results of work of sessions in whose work the LCY president does not participate. It is also important to say that the chairman of this truly democratic organ is elected at the proposal of the LCY president from the composition of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from every republic and province for a term of one year in the eight-term period.

Thus, the chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the overall division of work, prepares, together with the Presidium members, the sessions and political decisions. The Presidium secretary is oriented more toward implementing the decisions adopted by the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The rules of procedure particularly stress the responsibility of Presidium members for their work. They are in charge of individual spheres of work and of real, permanent or ad hoc tasks. Such practice stresses even more the responsibility of Presidium members for the decisions and work of the Presidium as a whole and individually for affairs of which they are in charge.

It can, therefore, be said that the definition of the method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of its members represents part of the continuity of the LCY development as the leading force of society and as society's inseparable part within the context of the united front of all organized socialist forces which carry Yugoslavia's development on their shoulders.

In other words, this represents adaptation to specific situations which practice has imposed as being the best for insuring the most dynamic work possible of LCY organs in the entire activity of the League of Communists as the leading social force in the process of consolidating the lasting integrity of socialist self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia. This represents, in essence, the further application in life of the spirit and the letter of the LCY program and of the attitudes of the 11th congress. Thus, these rules of procedure have initiated the premises which regulate the method of work and the implementation of the role and of the responsibility of the leading LCY organs as a whole.

TU PRESIDENT DISCUSSED TOPICS OF COMING TU CONGRESS

AU1016402 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, has informed foreign correspondents in Belgrade about preparations for the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and the topics that will dominate at this congress. As the most important task, Mika Spiljak stressed the implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor. The other topic that will be particularly discussed at the congress is the increasingly greater burden that the economy has to bear.

The president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation also informed the journalists about efforts to perfect the system of remuneration according to the results of work and also spoke about the problems of unemployment, or rather about the shortages in some professions. Foreign journalists were also informed that after the congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, a roundtable conference will be organized having as its topic of discussion the problems of the undeveloped world. Views will be exchanged on the role of the world's trade unions in solving the problems of the undeveloped countries.

In addition to Mika Spiljak, Janez Barboric, vice president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, and Djordje Lazic, secretary of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, attended the press conference for foreign correspondents.

PRESIDENT KURTESI SUBMITS REPORT TO SERBIAN TU CONGRESS

AU121742Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Summary of report by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Council of the Serbian Trade Union Federation: "The Serbian Trade Union Federation in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socioeconomic Relations and the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" and submitted to the Sixth Congress of the Serbian Trade Union Federation in Belgrade on 2 November]

[Excerpts] The trade union organization is facing very great and complex tasks, primarily concerning further development of new socioeconomic relations, for the situation will not change solely by good solutions pertaining to the system, but by a constant, stubborn struggle against all difficulties, self-satisfaction, irresponsibility, anarchy and technobureaucratic and other antiself-managing phenomena. Much concrete, patient, daily work is needed in solving problems that appear in the organization and mobilization of workers so that they will have a decisive influence on all social trends in associated labor and society, Ilijaz Kurtesi said.

It is very important that, as a society, we resolutely orient ourselves toward a constant increase in productivity, which is increasing in the republic at an unequal pace and below the planned level.

We must focus our attention on realizing a greater production and income, because only thus can the material basis of associated labor be increased and development and other problems be resolved more rapidly. Significant reserves in business operations exist, initially, in the organization of work and operations, in a more stimulative remuneration, a more efficient utilization of production (now being utilized at less than 80 percent) and other capacities and of working time, a wider application and utilization of modern knowledge and scientific, technical and technological achievements and in a more rapid development of our own technology.

Speaking about prices, Kurtesi stressed that pressures had increased to seek solutions for many difficulties primarily in an increase in prices and that this diverts the workers' attention from the real solution--the struggle for increased productivity and income.

The association of labor and the pooling of resources for creating joint income is the correct self-managing path to develop our economy, its strengthening and efficiency. It is necessary to more rapidly create the social conditions for integrative trends and linkage on the basis of long-term and common interests. The regional, provincial and republican boundaries are now being crossed very slowly.

The self-managing settling of relations and the earning and distribution of income have been and remain the center of attention of the trade union organizations' and organs' activity and of all subjective forces of society.

Focal point of Trade Union Activity Must Be in the Basic Organization

The trade unions have developed the most intensive activity concerning adoption of self-managing agreements, regulations and other acts connected with implementing the principle of distribution of income based on work and work results.

The relations in distribution of personal incomes have begun to change for the better. The view that it is impossible to measure certain jobs and tasks has mostly been overcome. In many work organizations, good criteria for measuring work results have been found.

The report also pointed to an improvement of living and working conditions. This has been and remains one of the trade unions' priority tasks.

In employment, which has remained one of the great social problems, achieved results have brought us nearer to implementing some of the set goals: To employing the total increase of the active population, primarily young qualified workers; to reducing the number of unemployed and to creating greater possibilities for a gradual return of workers temporarily working abroad. The annual rate of increasing employment has been 4.2 percent, which is above that planned, Ilijaz Kurtesi said.

Nonetheless, unemployment will continue to remain a very topical socioeconomic and political task, in the solution of which all working people and self-managing institutions must work.

Workers' Decisive Role

In implementing the goals of our socialist revolution, the delegate system, as the backbone of our system, has already confirmed its role through becoming a successful form of democratic integration and linkage of individual and specific interests with broader social interests. Despite initial difficulties, difficulties in finding one's bearings and even resistance, the delegate system has demonstrated all its advantages over the past 4 years The struggle for further developing self-management can only be won if it is waged stubbornly, initially in the basic organization of associated labor and in the local community. For this reason, the focal point of all activity must be in the basic organization and in society's grassroots.

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS WITH MACEDONIAN OFFICIALS

LD111640Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, was in Skopje yesterday and today. He had talks with representatives of the Macedonian political and state leadership on topical questions of international relations and our country's foreign policy. Josip Vrhovec and his associates had talks in the Macedonian Executive Council on several questions in connection with the republic's activity, laying down and implementing foreign policy, and on Macedonia's relations and cooperation with foreign countries in the political, economic and cultural fields. They also discussed socialization of foreign policy and the role of the socialist republics and provinces in this area.

ARTILLERY-ROCKET UNITS CELEBRATE 34TH ANNIVERSARY

LD092212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Members of the artillery-rocket units of the antiaircraft defense will celebrate 10 November, their day, and the 34th anniversary of existence with successes in all fields of life and work.

The artillery-rocket units are a relatively new branch of our army. However, only the title of this branch is new because the first larger unit of the antiaircraft defense was already formed on 10 November, 1944, for the defense of Belgrade.

During the past 34 years, the antiaircraft defense artillery-rocket units have become a powerful branch which, with other forces of the Yugoslav People's Army and all-peoples' defense, represent a sure protection against air attacks. Today, the artillery-rocket units have modern and very powerful combat technical means at their disposal, from radar and electronic centers to artillery and rocket systems for successful action against all flying objects.

It is of special importance that, in recent times, our war industry and scientific research institutions have been equipping this branch ever more fully with means of rocket technology and training equipment that is considerably increasing the combat possibilities of the two antiaircraft defense artillery-rocket units.

Highly technical cadres are being trained for the needs of this branch. They are successfully applying their knowledge in practice and constantly improving themselves in schools. By training, target practice, exercises and other tasks, the soldiers and other members of this branch show their high level of expertise and real mastery in handling modern combat-technical means.

It is especially possible to point out the activity and achieved results in the field of training of reserve units and staffs. These units and staffs, through participation in exercises, target practice, seminars, courses and consultative meetings and with the direct help of active officers and staff members, have considerably perfected their technical and general military knowledge and ability in handling modern technology and commanding their units.

All scientific, optical and other tests are carried out with the units before target practice, so that nobody can fire a live bullet or launch a rocket without proving his ability beforehand.

This branch's members are also achieving notable results in other fields of life and work. In ideolpolitical and Marxist education, maintenance of combat technology and equipment and in the cultural, recreational and sports life. High awareness, unity and preparedness in performance of exceptionally complicated tasks by members of the antiaircraft defense artillery-rocket units confirm that the defense of our airspace is in safe hands.

Potocar Sends Greetings

LD092202Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, sent cordial congratulations and comradely greetings on the occasion of the artillery rocket day to antiaircraft defense rocket units and to the soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians serving in these units.

"In the past period--the message says--you have achieved important successes in modernizing and improving your branch's combat readiness. Our socialist community has created conditions for further developing and improving the artillery-rocket units of the antiaircraft defense. I am convinced that you will know how best to exploit these possibilities and that in future you will successfully carry out all your tasks." At the end of the message, Colonel General Potocar paid tribute for achieved results to the organizations of associated labor which manufacture armament and military equipment for the units of the antiaircraft defense and wished them still greater success.

BELGRADE LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CADRES IN ECONOMY

AU101652Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Passages contained in quotes are recorded]

[Text] The cadre policy in organizations of associated labor is the concern of all working people and not only of a narrow group, because it deeply affects all vital problems of collectives--productivity, income, education and training of professional cadres. A session of the city committee of the Belgrade League of Communists discussed the tasks of the party organizations in work collectives in this field. Among other things, it was concluded that the LC organizations must wage a more effective ideological struggle against an undemocratic atmosphere, which sometimes fetters creative work and leads to the withholding of capable cadres. The introductory speech was delivered by Dragan Nikolic, member of the secretariat of the city LC committee. Here is a report by Zoran Vaskovic:

The matter of more rapid employment of young cadres was particularly stressed, for the longer they remain without work the more they forget what they learned at school, Dragan Nikolic said. Workers do not fear the young professional people joining the production process. This results in their economic interest, because in this manner both production and income are constantly increased. The cadres play a decisive role in this increase. It is the noncreative experts that fear the new cadres, because they view the trainees joining the work process as a danger, as a [word indistinct] of a post acquired in a non-self-managing manner. For this reason the LC requirement is to encourage and organize the workers' self-managing activity toward constantly expanding the material basis of work and, thus, also a constant new admission of trainees, [word indistinct] and breaking the resistance of those who would like to halt the development of associated labor in the name of the acquired monopoly positions."

Mira Simjanovic, worker of the electronic industry and member of the city committee, also participated in the discussion on the employment of young experts. "Work organizations, first of all, work with a reduced capability. It pays better for them to pay overtime to one of their own workers. This overtime amounts to 50 percent of base income. Such workers will work, if need be, for a month and will work two shifts, particularly those workers who need money, while a young worker who gets a first job normally gets a permanent post and will draw only his income, regardless of whether he has a post or not."

Miodrag Trajkovic, president of the Belgrade Economic Chamber, stressed that the Belgrade economy lacks a large number of experts. Only every 18th person employed in the economy has a university degree. In this connection, Trajkovic said: "There are many shortcomings in the organization of labor. The working conditions are very different and they do not always change for the better. These experts are not given proper tasks, nor are these tasks later adjusted. There is no complete supervision over involvement of these experts and there is no skill used in how they are employed. Social and material incentives for fully utilizing these experts are sometimes lacking."

RADIO DISCUSSES CRITICISM OF EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

AU102035Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] An expanded session of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Communists discussed the tasks of communists in the organizations of associated labor in the field of cadre policy.

In the opening speech, Dragan Nikolic, Secretariat member of the Belgrade city committee, stressed that the policy of cadre development must be adopted in every organization as a vital part of medium-term and long-term development. Among other things, it was decided that the LC organizations must make more energetic efforts to overcome resistance to professional and creative cadres. What is involved are occurrences and efforts are involved which aimed at disparaging the role of experts and their contribution to increases in productivity and the use of scientific achievements in production. In certain circles, a nondemocratic climate fetters creative work and leads to the tendency of pushing capable cadres into secondary tasks.

It was stressed that it was indispensable to insure an allocation of cadres in the basic organizations [of associated labor] allowing every worker to perform those tasks in which he will make his greatest possible contribution. The promotion of the system of income distribution according to work results is also a vital matter for the more successful pursuit of the cadre policy. The tasks of employing young professional cadres were particularly stressed. It was stressed that the cadre policy in the organizations of associated labor was a problem of all working people and not only of a narrow group, because it deeply affects all vital questions of a collective--productivity, income, education and training of professional cadres.

Here is a commentary by our editor Borisav Ilic, who attended the session:

Well, you have heard the most essential things about today's expanded session of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Communists on cadre policy. Nonetheless, we will discuss a detail from today's session, hoping--as several of our interlocutors told us--that these are exceptional and very rare cases.

Perhaps what you will hear now is not typical at all. Perhaps such things occur sometimes in some places, but nonetheless they deserve our attention.

Mira Smijanovic, city committee member, is a worker who spoke with much bitterness and unusually sharply about employment of young people.

[Smijanovic--begin recording] There are several factors for this practice. First of all, our practice regarding employment of young people is very unenviable. For a young worker to get a job, he needs three very important factors. These are--it is sad to say this--good looks, bribery and very good connections. A diploma comes only as the fourth factor. A diploma is needed only for the sake of order, because the open competition for the post states what education is needed. [end recording]

Comrade Mira Smijanovic said many more things, because she is very likely convinced of the authenticity of her words. We, on our part, can say that we would not agree on everything with Comrade Smijanovic. However, we also do not agree with one of those present who, by the way, did not preside at the meeting, but who interrupted her speech, objecting that what she spoke about was not the meeting's topic. Mira Smijanovic, who was probably insulted by this interruption, left the rostrum.

It is a good thing that most participants of the session, among whom Ratko Butulija, secretary of the city committee, who presided, condemned the interruption of the speaker, stressing that everyone has the right to speak openly and to put forward his view, with which others may not necessarily agree. We say that this is a good thing because, regardless of how isolated the cases about which Comrade Smijanovic spoke are, we must all condemn them as soon as posible and remove them if they exist. Moreover, the trade union congress will be held soon, from which we expect that workers--and they have been called to do this--will speak clearly and loudly which is frequently achieved without writing speeches in advance.